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NOTEWORTHY.—The Chicago Press and Tribune, the leading organ of the Republicans in the Northwest, and one of the very ablest Republican papers in the country, responds to our recent articles on the Illinois canvass in a spirit of marked liberality and candor. Indeed, we are not sure that we might not justly characterize the spirit of this response by even stronger terms of appreciation. Certainly the Press and Tribune must take rank in Southern estimation among the most advanced and conservative of its party. It says:

The Louisville Journal does not underrate the intelligence and fairness of the Republicans of Illinois when it assumes that Mr. Douglas's latest position on the Dred Scott decision is more distasteful to them than the doctrines of the decision itself. We believe that we know the sentiment of the party in this State, and we declare that they are ready to abide the decisions of the Supreme Court on the slavery question as long as they are the law of the land, and nowhere in our ranks should we look for so mean and petty an expedient as that employed by Mr. Douglas to get rid of the operation of what the Court has decreed, or will decide, to be in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. If it be ultimately determined that slavery exists in the Territories, by virtue of the constitution alone, let the supporters of the institution make the most of the advantage which their position gives them. We may deny the justice and constitutionality of the decision which so ordains; we may leave no effort untried to reverse it and to educate the people, and through them the Court, up to what we believe to be the true constitutional standard; but there could not be any action endorsed by a great and generous party like that to which we belong, so excessively petty as that which Senator Douglas recommends as the means of evading the consequences of a constitutional provision. We do not believe that there is or can be, by virtue of the Federal compact, such a thing as property in man. But if it is otherwise determined, and the Court rules, as it must, that that property is entitled to all the rights and privileges of other property, let it be protected anyway, even though the consequences be to bring slavery into the Free States. We have no idea of setting aside the decisions of the most august of our judicial tribunals by a course of procedure that would disgrace a pettifogger in a magistrate's court.

This is manly and we think to the point. It assuredly is to the point, if, as we are firmly impressed, our contemporary's somewhat vague allusion to the possible efforts of the Republicans to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court, if rendered adversely, has no reference whatever to an organised political warfare on that tribunal or its decisions, but simply to the legitimate means of forming and controlling opinion. We do not doubt that such is really our contemporary's meaning. If it is, and the Republicans as a body will unreservedly endorse it, we of the South shall or can have little further cause to complain. The great obstacle to an honorable and hearty union of the different branches of the opposition will, in that event, have disappeared. The right of the people of the Territories when they come to form a State to dispose of the question of slavery for themselves is already conceded. The cry of "No more slave States," wherever it was raised, has been patriotically abandoned. The principle asserted in the Crittenden-Montgomery bill is widely accepted as both constitutional and just. It is disputed by scarcely any man of influence in the Republican ranks. Lincoln and Trumbull and Corwin and Webb and Greeley and their compeers all cordially subscribe to it. It may be taken as universally admitted. If, now, the Republicans as a party will engage not only to respect the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of slavery in the Territories as such, but to abstain from any systematic attempt to reverse the decision by modifying or reorganizing the Court, and will, furthermore, pretermit the public and formal assertion of the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories; if, we say, they will do this, their private opinions, however much to be regretted, can form no rational bar to the cooperation of the Whigs and Americans of the Union. Will they do it? We most earnestly believe that they will. We do not permit ourselves even to doubt it. The concession is, indeed, so proper and reasonable in itself and so pressing and vital in its necessary consequences, it is opposed by such empty and trivial considerations and urged by motives of such overpowering magnitude, that we do not well see how its denial in the last event is morally possible.

The project of a political crusade against the Supreme Court of the Union is surely too wild and revolutionary to be seriously entertained or countenanced by any American citizen in his senses. We may safely put it down among the momentary ebullitions of distempered, half delirious party zeal. It has no place in the political designs of any reputable politician at the North. Its inauguration is entirely beyond the limits of rational probability. It is too insanely extravagant even for grave condemnation. If, however, the authority of the Supreme Court is to be held conclusive, it follows that a formal assertion of the doctrine it condemns can serve only to insult and repel the Whigs and Americans, and thus, for the miserable purpose of avowing an idle abstraction, frustrate the union of the Opposition, and prevent the consequent overthrow of the Democracy. Who believes that a result of such incalculable moment to the nation will be deliberately sacrificed on such pitiful grounds? We certainly do not. We look for no such blind and hairbrained folly. We look, rather, for a triumphant exhibition of wise and patriotic moderation; and we have every reason as well as every right to expect it. The progress of conservative views and sentiments in the Republican party during the last six months is indeed most cheering. And it is still going on at the same fine rate. We have glorious assurances of this from every quarter of the North. In Illinois, for the moment the great centre of political interest to the whole country, so far have the Republicans advanced toward a true national position, so completely have they purged themselves of the more pestilent of their doctrines, that the Democracy are actually representing Mr. Lincoln as a pro-slavery man, compared with Senator Douglas. And, if a faithful recognition of the constitutional rights of the South constitutes a pro-slavery man, the charge is unquestionably true; for Mr. Lincoln abides this test far more successfully than his slippery competitor does. In Ohio, Mr. Corwin, the most distinguished Republican candidate in the field, is assailed on the same ground, with greater justice. Yet he is the regular nominee of his party, and in open accord with even so ardent a Republican as Gov. Chase. The whole Republican party of Ohio, it is evident, has, in no small degree, become nationalized. The same is true, in a still greater measure, of the party in Indiana.

A prominent and influential gentleman of the Congressional district, just returned from an extensive business tour in our sister State, informs us that, so far as he observed, and his opportunities of observation were excellent, the Republicans there are waging the canvass in the most praiseworthy spirit toward the South. He repeatedly heard their leading men on the stump, and was at once surprised and gratified to find how little, even in the strongholds of Republicanism, their speeches contained that could justly offend the most sensitive Southern ear. Our informant was especially impressed by the generous views and high national tone of Henry S. Lane, whom he conversed with freely, and heard before the people on several different occasions. Lane, as our readers are aware, is one of the master-spirits of Indiana Republicanism, and is perhaps the most gifted popular orator in the State. He was among the ornaments of the old Whig party. We well remember when in other days his eloquent voice was lifted in advocacy of the Whig principles and measures with an energy and beaming passion that electrified all hearts. There is hardly, we believe, a green grove in Indiana that has not on some occasion rung with the lofty and glowing eloquence of Henry S. Lane in defence of the Whigs and of their peerless leader. His admiration of Mr. Clay was heartfelt and complete; and, we are assured, his devotion to the memory of his old leader is as chivalrous and burning as was his love for the living patriot. It would be strange indeed if this earnest and gallant spirit could so far forget the past and himself as to join in a sectional warfare on the South. We are for many reasons happy to know that he has not done it. His current speeches to the Republicans of Indiana, our informant declares, are, generally, as respects both temper and substance, not unworthy of his conservative antecedents. He zealously upholds the rights of the South; advocates the policy of the compromise of 1850; vindicates the fugitive slave law; subscribes without qualification to the authority of the Supreme Court; denounces in no measured terms the political extremes of both sections of the Union; and brands with the most royal and withering scorn the charge of Abolitionism as applied to himself and his political associates. His speeches are, for the most part, such as would gladden the hearts of Kentuckians. His sentiments, if not his entire views, have the old Whig ring about them; and, what is more and better, they are received with warm applause by his Republican audiences. There can be no question that the Republicans of Indiana have shared fully in the salutary progress to which we are referring. Nor is this progress confined wholly to the States of the West.

In Pennsylvania, the Americans and Republicans have already effected an honorable and cordial union of their forces, and are prosecuting the canvass with the most confident hopes of a brilliant success. The same thing has occurred in Delaware and New Jersey. In New York, that hissing den of political jealousies, heartburnings, and resentments, the Republicans, it is true, have for the present resolved to hazard defeat rather than abate their obnoxious pretensions. All, however, is not lost. On the contrary, all is probably saved. The harsh discipline of defeat in the pending State election may be positively necessary to bring about a union in New York that will prove at all hearty and effective in the subsequent national campaign. We confess we have a strong impression that it is. Whether it is necessary or not, it will at all events be eminently useful, putting the ultimate result, in our opinion, quite beyond the reach of doubt. If, as it appears, the Republicans of New York are not now ready to unite with our political friends in that State on fair terms, they will, at least, be thoroughly ready in 1860, if not before. That is unquestionable; and that will do. To be sure, an important election will have been lost; but, as its sacrifice will only the more certainly secure a still more important election in the future, it can be well afforded. If the Democracy shall achieve a triumph over their divided foes in New York but one half as signal as the victory their united foes are destined to achieve over them in Pennsylvania, we think the story will be effectually told. And we look for nothing less. On the whole, therefore, considering the peculiar character of New York politics, and taking a broad survey of the whole political field, we are disposed to regard the miscarriage at Syracuse in an extremely hopeful light. It is not such a dash of cold water as will quench the fires of union; but, rather, a sprinkling of big drops that will augment the flame.

We cannot close these remarks without directing a single glance to New England. The exhibition of conciliatory feeling so conspicuous in the Republicans of the West, meets a very fervent response in the Republicans of New Hampshire. Nowhere in the country, we think, have more liberal and sagacious views on the union of the Opposition appeared than in the Republican press of the Granite State. The New Hampshire Statesman, the leading Republican paper of the State, has especially signalized itself by its moderate, wise, and timely suggestions on this head. Here is an example:

But the chief topic that is now presented for the consideration of the Republican party is, *Shall it press along in the old track, without possibilities or shadow of turning? or, shall it, without forfeiting any of its great aims, nationalize itself and be placed in an attitude to carry the country?* Shall we rely for success upon so precarious a circumstance as intense anti-slavery feeling at the precise time a Presidential contest is being waged—shall we eat, drink, and sleep upon the anti-slavery plank of the platform, or, by greater moderation, if there be, as appears certain to be, a lull in the public excitement upon the slavery question, and by uniting with the Americans, with whom we entirely agree in several important particulars, carry the next Congress certain, with a fair prospect of success in 1860? Shall the Republican party, in short, be wise and conquer, or adhere, as its sheet anchor, to the anti-slavery excitement, and run upon a lee shore beyond even the hope of rescue from the breakers that line the beach?

It is very evident to all who can see that if the Republican party is to go from conquering to conquer, it must seek strength from forces which have been in antagonism with it; and it is equally sure that this strength can be acquired only by mutual concessions. The Republicans must make concessions—the Americans must also make advances. This done, and a liberal and effective alliance will be the consequence—a union for the sake of good government; a union to put down this wretched Administration; a union that would create confidence in future success of the combined party; a union honorable to those by whom it was consummated and which would work out some glorious results for the whole country.

To these exceedingly just and sensible remarks, we beg to add the following from the same paper:

The signs of the times are such as to make it altogether probable that no excitement can be made of the slavery question in 1860. What then? Shall the Republicans stand alone, beating the air like the wings of a wind-mill, and thus give the country to the licentiates beyond all peradventure? or form an honorable coalition, and rescue the government from that corrupt and profligate party?

But, says the determined free soil man, how will you construct a platform upon which the entire opposition could rally? We answer, the people do not attach so much significance to platforms as do partisan leaders. The country was carried in 1848 without a platform, and it can be carried again in the same fashion. The Republicans and the Americans do not widely differ in some essential public matters, and would differ less after acting together. The slavery question has been the great bar against their fraternization. According to present appearances that cannot be made an issue upon which effectually to rally the Republican party to a Presidential conflict. If that exciting subject be calmed into even the repose succeeding the election of President Pierce, what is there to prevent an honorable and a successful coalition—reaching into every portion of the United States? Let there be placed before the country a Presidential ticket in which the opposition—North and South, East and West—could not fail, as just and discerning men, to place confidence, and the chances of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency after March, 1861, would be small indeed.

This is admirable counsel. We endorse every word of it with all our hearts. But enough. With the union of the Opposition completed in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, with the most flattering prospects of as complete a union at an early day in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with the great but distracted State of New York put in the only effectual course of training for the same result, and with these inspiring harbingers of peace and patriotic zeal from the far East, we may well be content for the present. The skies of the Opposition are bright, and brightening. The future is full of glorious promise. If the simple opening of the State canvasses at the North has shed so broad and genial a light on the political heavens, what may we not justly expect from the close?

☞We see that Col. Wm. H. McCardle, who for many years was a most zealous Whig and a valued personal friend of ours, is now editor of the Vicksburg Southron, an organ of the fire-eating Democracy, and we need not add that he warmly assails the Louisville Journal. Mac isn't more than about a quarter as smart as he once was. God, who gave him fine powers to devote to good purposes, seems to have taken them away from him when he devoted them to bad ones.

No act of Congress, or decision of the Supreme Court, will make or unmake the institution of slavery anywhere. The local public sentiment will always dispose of the case in advance of statutes made on abstract principles.

We hold, then, that the question as to what power a Territorial Legislature has on this subject is of little moment.
Lou. Dem.

Then, logically, you must hold that the question as to what power Congress has on the same subject is of just as little moment. Thus the mantle of charity you fling over Douglas's shoulders covers Lincoln's whole body in its ample folds.

We wonder if all the one ass papers throughout the West expect us to notice their attacks upon us.
Louisville Journal.

We don't think the Journal should put on such airs because it is edited by *two asses*.—*Kentucky Yeoman.*

The *Major* portion of the editorial staff of the Yeoman goes about, in the very spirit of Dogberry, wanting us to "write him down an ass." No duality is necessary to bring out his "forty-ass power."

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says we are his son. If so, we have to expect to dangle some day at the end of a hemp cord, &c.—*Sunny South.*

Well, we shall in our will bequeath you the cord or a shilling to buy it, and our paternal advice is that you adjust it yourself—so as to put honest men to no unnecessary trouble. If you spend the shilling for drinks, you can substitute "a first grape-vine."

☞A Democratic convention in Crawford county, Indiana, passed the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is now alike in favor and opposed to all the doctrines and issues of the political parties of 1856.

"That's just so," and is the most distinct declaration of Democratic principles we have had since the inauguration of Buchanan.

☞The editor of the Portland Democrat says that he shall not confess having done us any injustice. We have no idea that he will. 'Tis said that "an honest confession is good for the soul," but he has no soul for it to benefit.

☞A writer in the Georgia Educational Journal has asked "what goes with deer's horns?" We are not skilled in wood-craft, but to us it appears natural that the head, hoofs, hide, and tail should *go with* the horns.

Brave actions are the substance of life.—*Dem.*

How like a skeleton, then, must the editor of the Democrat feel, in view of his cowardly desertion of Senator Douglas.

☞Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas have, in their discussions, given sketches of their own and each other's lives. It appears that, while Douglas has been a gross sinner, Lincoln has been a *grocer*.

☞The Atlantic cable has been gloriously glorified to a super-superlative degree, but we hear nothing further of its workings. On its own part, "expressive silence hymns its praise."

☞A New York paper is discussing the *effects* of the ocean telegraph. We think it died without leaving any.

☞The last number of the Scientific American describes a curious fish that has "a craw like a fowl." Isn't it a *craw-fish*?

☞A man named McGinnis of Stelonville, Ga., recently hung himself to scare his wife. She let him hang long enough to get scared himself.

These confounded flies are here yet, and they seem determined to run us crazy.—*Southern Mercury.*

Flies are always buzzing around carrion.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
CAMP COLORADO, TEX., Aug. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I, a stranger, take the liberty to call your notice to one of the most horrible outrages that were ever inflicted on mortal man. Harrington is the name of the unfortunate victim. He is a native of your city and was a man of better breeding and manners than nine tenths of the class that the army is composed of. I am told that his father is a doctor of your city.

Young Harrington was enlisted for the Second Cavalry, but deserted and was brought back to Fort Smith. The citizen who brought him back must have been more of a fiend than human. He traveled a day and night and until 10 o'clock the next day without giving him a mouthful to eat.

Capt. N. G. Evans, of this regiment, was at the Fort at the time, and Harrington was put in his company, and that day he had to walk 12 miles, handcuffed and dragging a ball and chain, before he got anything to eat. The second day's march from Fort Smith was over a road called the "Narrows," the roughest that wagons ever travel I suppose. The wagons, in going over it, would bounce and slide off from rocks four feet at a time. On the morning of the second day the Captain ordered Harrington to be tied by the hands close up to the tail-gate of the wagon. At that time his wrist and fingers were so swollen that he could not bend them. The sentry who was put over him says that for more than 100 times the ball which was attached to him by a chain and placed in the feed-box would, when the wagon came out of a hole or slid off a rock, jerk his feet from under him and all his weight would come on his wrist and his breast strike the feed-box. The sentry, who saw that the man was almost dead, took the responsibility to let him get in the wagon out of the sun and dust and gave him water to drink. He began to enliven and feel better, when the sergeant of the guard came up and raised h—l and made the sentry tie the poor fellow up again. He did not go more than three miles before the sergeant, seeing that the man was almost dead, ordered him to be cut down, but before he reached the ground he breathed his last. The sergeant, it is useless to say, was a red-mouth of the worst dye. He is all that Joe Barker sets them down for.

I have it from an eye witness, that Harrington's breast was beat almost to a jelly and that his back from his chin down was as black as could be. He told them in the morning that if he had to walk that day, tied to the wagon, he would be a dead man before night. He begged and prayed for them to shoot him and put him out of his misery.
F. E. G

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1858.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.—The two conventions at Syracuse, the American and the Republican, appointed a joint committee of conference to prepare resolutions for their adoption. Mr. Brooks of the committee reported a series of resolutions which were adopted unanimously by the American convention but not adopted by the Republican. Only the first six of the series refer in any way to slavery, and we subjoin them. They are right and true in spirit, so far as they go, and the Americans of the South are as willing as the Americans of the North to stand upon them. They involve no concession by the South on the subject of slavery, and the South can make none. If any persons in any section are not satisfied with the endorsement of these resolutions by the South, they need not expect to be satisfied at all:

Resolved, 1st. That while we recognize the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, we deny its right to establish slavery within the Territories, to extend slavery thereto, or to declare its existence therein, against the voice and will of the people.

2d. That to the citizens of the United States, residing in the Territories, belongs the power of framing their constitution of a State, and that whenever it is republican in its form, and in accordance with the constitution of the United States, it must be admitted into the Union upon an equality with all the other States.

3d. That the attempt of the National Administration to force the Lecompton constitution upon the people of Kansas, against their repeated and earnest protests, and the attempt to discriminate between the population of a slave-holding and a non-slaveholding State, by seeking to admit a State with slavery, with a less population than a State without slavery, was anti-republican in principle, dangerous to the peace and harmony of the country, and at variance with the whole spirit of our American Government and people.

4th. That we rejoice in the successful rebuke of this attempted wrong and outrage by the people of Kansas, acting on their own solemn responsibility, and free from all interference from any other quarter.

5th. That to the members of Congress, who nobly sustained this principle of free government against the opposition of the dominant party, North and South, East and West, is due an expression of the thanks and obligations of all the true men in the land, who believe that patriotism is higher than party, and that justice between States and citizens should control the legislation of the country.

6th. That especially to our countrymen in Congress, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, John Bell of Tennessee, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, Henry Winter Davis and all his noble American compeers in Maryland, and to all of that gallant band of Southern Americans in Congress, who stood by the integrity of the Union and the rights of the people of Kansas to make their own laws, we tender our cordial sympathy and our heartfelt respect.

We have no thought of discussing here the constitutional *power* of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories. Whatever its power may be, it has no *right* to establish slavery in the Territories against the voice and will of the people, and none to abolish it against their voice and will. The resolution of the Joint Committee which declared against the right of Congress to establish slavery in the Territories against the people's will should have gone further and declared against the right of Congress to *abolish* it there against the people's will.

☞Col. L. A. Whiteley, recently of this city and for three years and a half associated with us in the editorial management of the Louisville Journal, has assumed the chief editorship of the Baltimore Clipper, one of the principal organs of the glorious American party of Maryland.

The Americans of Baltimore and Maryland have been fortunate indeed in securing Col. Whiteley's invaluable services. We do not know of a more efficient partisan editor in the United States than he. He possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities that could tend to constitute efficiency. He has large political information, he sees intuitively all the bearings and tendencies of every question and movement, he seizes upon all subjects with the grasp of a vigorous intellect and handles them with masterly adroitness, he expresses his written thoughts with singular felicity, force, and rapidity, he is almost as energetic and powerful in speaking as in writing, and, in addition to all this, he has in him "a spark of something dangerous," of which his enemies, political or personal, may "well beware."

We expect the Baltimore Clipper, under the management of our old friend Whiteley, to win an unparalleled prosperity. If any of the people of Baltimore, who call themselves true Americans, neglect to take the Clipper and to advertise in it and to do all they can to promote its circulation and success, they are not what they call themselves. Col. W., with such encouragement as he is entitled to expect, can make his paper recognized as an important organ of the Americanism of the nation.

☞Mr. Keitt, who went down in front of Mr. Grow in the last Congress, and came up recently at Williamston in his native State, is represented to have held forth after this fashion:

Let South Carolina stand, moving not a step, firing not a gun, levelling not a bayonet, until the banners of the South are mingling their folds together and all the South is moving into line.

It is curious how these fire-eating fellows,

Who never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the divisions of a battle know
More than a spinster,

affect the military style of metaphor. They are always "marching" against something "in solid column," presenting a "full front," or "levelling bayonets," or forming "a solid phalanx," or going "shoulder to shoulder," or "mingling banners," or "moving into line," against some direful enemy, situated particularly in the North. And the fun of it is, that they utter these things with a sort of lofty gesticulation that is positively excruciating. Now, if the yellow fever were to appear in Charleston, we don't believe they would step to form a phalanx, or mingle banners, or level bayonets, or unite the South, or even to "stand," but would go at once, helter-skelter, on the first northern-bound boat.

THE FALL TRADE.—While the general produce business is unusually dull, the houses engaged in the wholesale dry goods and other staple business are doing a first rate business. The sales thus far have been to a fair extent, and cash purchases are proportionately much larger than they have been at any former season.

The stocks of every article are such as to suit the most varied tastes, and the large number of small boats engaged in the lower trade insure speedy transportation of goods and at reasonable rates.

We would remind country merchants that our State fair commences in this city two weeks hence. They will have an opportunity of seeing the finest collection of live stock ever before exhibited here. The breeders of Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Franklin, Shelby, Clarke, Harrison, and Jefferson counties will exhibit their stock *en masse*, and Indiana and Illinois will also largely contribute to the exhibition. But far exceeding these will be the galaxy of beautiful women who will grace the occasion with their presence. There will be an array as is seldom seen in a lifetime.

Instead of saying, yesterday, that, if we were to break into the Democratic party, the editor of the Democrat could, like the smallpox or the measles, break out, we were made, by the printer, to say that we could break out like the smallpox or the measles. That was a horrible blunder, to be sure.—*Louisville Journal.*

No apology was needed. It would be difficult for the Democracy to make a choice—whether the smallpox should break out in the party or you should break in.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Washington Union is a polypus in the party's nose, the Washington States a stitch in its side, the Richmond South a worm in its belly, the Louisville Democrat a tubercle in its lungs, and the Cincinnati Enquirer a fistula in that part of it where such things grow, and we don't suppose its condition could be made much worse if, in addition to all these maladies, it had cancer, dropsy, smallpox, yellow fever, and Turkish plague.

☞The Portland Democrat, in a pretended attempt at a personal description of us, calls our nose "a snub." 'Tis a calumny. Nature never snubbed us—not even our nose. We confess that our nose "knows not the joy a Roman nose," and that it is not a Grecian nose, though we have sometimes Greased it, but it is certainly the finest nose belonging to the editorial fraternity of Louisville. As for its Portland calumniator, if his nose is as long as his ears seem to be, he can't hear himself sneeze, so great is the distance of the explosion, and, even when things happen right under his nose, he can excuse his inattention to them under the plea that he has to attend to matters nearer home.

☞The Memphis Avalanche, famed as the organ of the Tennessee fire-eaters, is out in a fierce article of nearly three columns against Douglas's late declaration as to the power of the squatters of a Territory to abolish slavery legally. The editor justly considers this doctrine as the dirtiest and most monstrous of all the many forms of abolitionism. He says that it is "looked upon with abhorrence by every true Southern man, as accomplishing all that the wildest fanatic and most rampant abolitionist could ask."

DELAWARE POLITICS.—In Wilmington, at the recent charter election, the People's Party carried a majority of the candidates on the Ward tickets—the City Treasurer, City Assessor, three Inspectors out of five, and the Alderman. The Mayor was defeated by one vote. The first Ward, hitherto always Democratic, has given a People's man to the Council. Four out of the six members of the Council were elected by the People.

☞The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer pretends to know that the Washington Union, in its attacks on Mr. Douglas, is not the organ of the Administration! But how is it with President Buchanan who is making such havoc with all the Douglas office-holders? May we not regard Buchanan as an organ of the Buchanan Administration?

There are now two hundred prisoners in the Connecticut State Prison, only nine of whom are females.—*Exchange.*

When we visited that prison nearly thirty years ago, there were only three females in it, but the Superintendent said he had more trouble with them than with all the men under his charge. We wonder how he or his successor gets along with *nine*.

☞A Douglas paper in Illinois announces that "two young orators, the sons of distinguished men, and each a chip of the old block, have taken the stump for Mr. Douglas." So Douglas's cause has been taken up on two chips.

☞The editor of the Charleston Mercury thinks that "the malpractices of the Democracy should be abolished." It will be easier to abolish the Democracy itself.

☞Mr. Whitehouse has had a fair trial with his telegraphic machine on the Atlantic cable and failed. This is not the only White-House failure recently recorded.

☞There is a very small *stage* running on the bed of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the mouth. Of course there are but few passengers.

FORNEY UPON BUCHANAN.—We present to-day copious extracts from the very remarkable speech delivered recently at Tarrytown, N. Y., by Col. John W. Forney. They will be found of exceeding interest, historically, as opening up the private machinations which led to the President's nomination, the tactics of the campaign in which he was elected, his pledges, and his total abandonment of all his promises. It seems to us that Tarrytown—the place where the treason of Arnold was discovered by the capture of Andre—was a locality peculiarly appropriate for the development of such a tissue of political and moral delinquency. The relations of Col. Forney to Mr. Buchanan, the active part he took in the Presidential campaign of 1856, the high position he held in the Democratic ranks, his previous fidelity to party, and the influence he has always wielded as a partisan Democratic editor, are all too well known and firmly established to be shaken by detraction, now that he has refused to be a party to the cheat which Mr. Buchanan has attempted upon the entire American people. These revelations have all the evidences of truth, for they are corroborated by the course of the Administration, and the action of the unscrupulous majority in Congress, under its dictation, on the Lecompton question. They expose a state of things as discreditable to the actors engaged as it is dangerous to the constitutional liberties of the country. We have divided the speech of Col. Forney under appropriate headings, and after the graphic portraiture of the President has been read we cannot indulge a doubt but that the entire voice of the nation will condemn the duplicity exhibited by Mr. Buchanan toward his friends, the heartless malignity which has characterized their betrayal, and the flippant unscrupulousness with which he advises Forney to change his principles to suit partisan expediency. The only comfort to be derived from this sad exhibition will be found in its evidences that the Democratic party is becoming disintegrated and that the bond so long held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder" is about to be rent. Omitting the introductory remarks of Col. Forney, we first give—

FORNEY'S PERSONAL RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

My fellow citizens, I must be a little personal, because, appearing before you as I do, I am impelled, if not compelled, to refer to a portion of the political history in which I have borne a prominent part. My relations to the present Executive of the United States began with early boyhood, from the time long before I became a voter, when I was his intimate confidant and friend. From early youth down to the present hour, or rather to a period one year ago, I sustained toward Mr. Buchanan relations not only of intimacy, but of more than intimacy. Had he been my father, if his blood ran in my veins, I could not have been more devotedly attached to him. I believe that that sentiment and affection was reciprocated. We had tried in our good old State of Pennsylvania for many years to elect this gentleman to the Presidency. It fell to my lot—born in the country in which he grew to manhood; in the country where he now lives, in the country where he still has his residence, in that country where he says he expects to die, and knowing him thus well, it fell to my lot to do a good deal of the hard work incident to the fulfillment of the aspirations of himself and the wishes of his friends.

THE EFFORTS TO NOMINATE MR. BUCHANAN.

In 1844 we went to the city of Baltimore instructed to vote for a distinguished citizen of your State, Mr. Van Buren; but owing to the publication of his celebrated Texas letter, the delegation from Pennsylvania, as is well known, concluded that Mr. Van Buren had forfeited the confidence of the Democratic party, and that it became us to present our own favored citizen for that high place. We did so, and we failed. But still in 1848 we reappeared upon the scene with our fellow citizens, and there the friends of Mr. Van Buren in this State repaid us in kind for the good turn we had served them four years before. Undaunted we continued to organise, and in 1852 we reappeared in the same scene with our former friend, and we were again defeated. That seemed to be the last chance—the last shot in the locker—if I may use the expression. But he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853 to fill the high and important mission of Minister to England. While there he was removed from the scene of domestic politics, and quietly and observantly watched the movements at home pending and succeeding the repeal of the Missouri line. Mr. Buchanan had been known for his attachment to that line. Though in 1818, while a student of law with Mr. Hopkins, at Lancaster, Pa., he attended a meeting in which he denounced it; subsequently in 1847 he came out in his celebrated Berks County letter, and stated there that the only way to settle the slavery question was to run the line to the Pacific so as to secure to the North and to the South their respective benefits on each side of it as proposed by its original friends. Therefore, it was, that while at a foreign court, absent from his own country, his name became peculiarly the name of the American people as the one that would lead the Democratic party to victory again. His old friends in Pennsylvania moved forward, and again we organised. We saw the time had come when our candidate could be presented to our people. We repaired to Cincinnati. All these—home rivalries—had been extinguished; bitternesses growing out of the Missouri line and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had temporarily removed other candidates from the field (or so we thought); and Cass men, Dallas men, and Buchanan men in Pennsylvania made common cause, and repaired to Cincinnati for the purpose of putting this gentleman in nomination. When we reached there, the first indication that appeared was that the entire South had resolved upon Mr. Buchanan's annihilation. They saw in him the light of a moderate conservative sentiment. They saw in him, for the first time, a public man who, having been absent from the country, therefore disconnected from the exciting rivalries of the day, would be compelled from his position to do justice to Northern feelings and extinguish sectionalism. They did not trust to him on the issue of the day. He was not a good enough Kansas and Nebraska man for them; and they fought us, as the history of that convention will show, for four long days with a bitterness and animosity such as political conventions can scarcely rival. But he was the only man to rescue the Democratic party from defeat. He was the only man who could prevent the election of a Republican, and the only man who could carry Pennsylvania; for upon the question of the Pacific Railroad the battle turned. From your own State a similar disposition was manifested in certain quarters. In this quarter, now, where this disease of Lecomptonism rages the most violently, and where the affection for the Administration is indulged the most ardently, Mr. Buchanan received nothing but coldness and contempt. But we nominated him and returned to Pennsylvania; for the first time buoyant in having achieved our long cherished wish.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC ISSUE IN 1856.

When we returned to Philadelphia, we came with the full and confident hope that there would be an end to the difficulty in electing a man whose character was believed to be so conservative, whose nature was believed to be so prudent, and whose entire record had been national and constitutional. At that time I believe the Republicans themselves abandoned the campaign. They looked upon his nomination as their death-blow. They looked around in vain for a candidate, but [illegible] I need not [illegible] you by speaking on this detail to a great length; through on a series of excitements such as we have never witnessed in our country, and by the middle of August, 1856, the campaign was more than doubtful. Why did it become doubtful? Because the public opinion of the North had been stirred to its deepest depths by the excesses of the pro-slavery minority, backed by Federal power in the Territory of Kansas. That was the only question. It was not the Pacific Railroad; and it was nothing but the single issue—shall the people of Kansas be permitted to dispose of their own affairs in their own way? Shall they vote upon their domestic institutions, not slavery alone, but upon all their institutions, unmolested by the vengeance of the Administration on the one hand, and the onslaughts of bands of foreign marauders on the other. No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than did Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination and in the speech he delivered to the Committee upon it in his parlor at Lancaster at which I happened to be present, he laid stress upon the great principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times, "The South must vote for us, and the North must vote for us; and the only way we can secure the North is to convince those gentlemen that when I get in the Presidential chair I will do right with the people in Kansas. I am now sixty-six years of age. I have reached that time of life when I cannot have any ambition for a re-election, and, if I have, the only way to secure it is to be strong with my own people at home. I watched this struggle from my retirement in London; I have seen what I conceive to be the mistakes of others. I am not responsible for the administration of President Pierce; therefore I will inaugurate a new system; I will show to these gentlemen that a Pennsylvania President will stand firm to the pledges of a Pennsylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania Democrat." Now, fellow-citizens, in that letter of acceptance, if you will refer to it—it is not necessary for me to produce it here—you will find that he stated distinctly that the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the sacred right of suffrage, unawed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA WAS MANAGED.

We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were in that State; all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate she had presented. His whole career, his character, my personal attachment, and the sincere devotion I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all about him made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I indulge in no vain expression of speech when I say to you that I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, night and day, I toiled in that campaign. And there are those here to-day from my own state who will bear witness to the fact when I say that all my own resources, all my fortune, my every exertion, every aid that could be enlisted was enlisted to produce the final result. And above all others in that campaign was the great principle of popular sovereignty. That was the standard which marshaled the way. That was the shibboleth—that was the cry. From Lake Erie to the Delaware river—from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia—in every village and town in the state—everywhere that I could induce a pen to write, or a tongue to speak, that was the theme upon which those pens wrote and those tongues spoke. Why, gentlemen, Mr. Buchanan had no confidence or reserve upon this subject. He was public, he was open, he was uncovered in his declarations to everybody. He sent to the traduced John Hickman, in an adjoining county—He told him through his friends and agent: "You, Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you too were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic party of your district have nominated you; the Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now, I want you to take the stump and go before your people, and pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend standing by, and if necessary dying by this principle of Popular Sovereignty." For myself, if I could descend to the baseness of republishing private letters, I might fill a volume with similar pledges from similar authority.

Why, gentlemen, when the distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Cobb, who from having been a superfine Union man, has been converted into a fire-eater, equal to Mr. Chaubert himself—when Mr. Cobb came into Pennsylvania, and traversed our State from end to end, and from county to county, talking to delighted audiences all the time, what was the burden of his theme? Why—Popular Sovereignty. I would take the Army and Navy, I would use every power of the Federal Government, I would surround the Territory, but what the people of Kansas should vote, and by their vote the destinies of the future State should be decided. Whenever a Southern orator came into Pennsylvania and called upon me, I said to him: "Now, sir, I have but one thing to say to you; we have but a single thing before the people; every day is making the campaign more and more doubtful; every day is making the popular feeling more and more intense; Mr. Buchanan himself feels that everything depends upon the prudence, the sagacity, and the spirit of conciliation by which this campaign is conducted, and for God's sake take care what you say about Kansas; leave your violent Southern feelings at home; you must not come to threaten; you, Governor Johnston; and you, Mr. Scott, of Richmond; and you, Mr. Extra Billy Smith; and you, Mr. Secretary Floyd; all of you must remember that, if you lose this battle here, you lose it altogether; the Republicans will be your lot, and therefore you must allow us to manage it in our own way. And they did accede to that Popular Sovereignty, without any protection, and gladly. There was no deception in that fight, at least so far as I was concerned. I sowed the State with private letters and private pledges upon this question. There is not a county in Pennsylvania in which my letters may not be found, almost by hundreds, pledging Mr. Buchanan, in his name and by his authority, to the full, complete, and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs.

BUCHANAN'S POSITION AFTER HIS ELECTION.

Gentlemen, he was elected. He formed his Cabinet. He issued his inaugural address; and here, at this point, let me say, that the public confidence inspired by his nomination by the Democratic party, and the apprehension of his election inspired in the Republican ranks, that public confidence in the man was renewed and revived by the publication of his inaugural address. The Republicans, many of them who had voted for John C. Fremont, said: "We believe in Mr. Buchanan; if he stands by the doctrines of this inaugural address we will stand by him." Now, had he done so, the Republican and the American parties, in my opinion, would have been extinguished; we would have been one great, happy, national family. After all, what the great mass of the people in this country desire is a good Government. Every man in this country is not an office-seeker. Nine out of ten are disinterested in their relations to the Government, and they are ready to vote for John B. Haskin, or for John Smith, if they have confidence in the man; and Mr. Buchanan would have suited the country as well as any other man, if he had but fulfilled his pledges; and therefore it was that when his inaugural address was published, they said one to another—We believe in Mr. Buchanan—we are sorry that we have not voted for him; but we are willing to trust him and stand by him to the end. Mr. Buchanan had before him a future which Washington, if he had been living, might have envied—a future which, if he had walked resolutely in the path he had marked out—the path illuminated by his resolutions and pledges—would have allowed him to go down to the grave with the acclamation of the people. Posterity would have pointed to his administration as a model and example to all generations; Pennsylvania would have had no cause to have been ashamed of her once favorite son.

BUCHANAN'S "PYRAMID OF PLEDGES" AND THE WALKER MOUSE-TRAP.

No, my fellow-countrymen; but he did not stop here. As if for the purpose of accumulating pledge upon pledge, as if for the purpose of piling up a pyramid of promises upon this question, what did he do next? He looked around to see whom he should get to go to Kansas for the purpose of settling the vexed question which had rendered Kansas, what it has been graphically termed, 'the graveyard of Governors.' He sought no inferior man; he would not be tempted to take an ordinary man. He selected a gentleman, a statesman, who had been presented by a large portion of the leading and prominent men of the South for a seat in his Cabinet, who had for years represented his State in the councils of the nation. He selected Robert J. Walker. And when he called upon Mr. Walker, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr. Walker said to him, "Why, Mr. Buchanan, that would break me forever; it has ruined every man who has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time of life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably the peace and happiness of my family." And he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, "I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the administration that appoints me." Mr. Buchanan said to him, "Mr. Walker, if you will go there, you will settle this question in a few weeks. Everything is ready; here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that everything you desire, you shall have." Mr. Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said, "Mr. Buchanan, I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet in person whether they will agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856." Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called.

At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present—Mr. Buchanan in the chair. Gov. Walker said, "I have desired this meeting because I have determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out those pledges and those principles; if there is any opposing voice, I will not go; I do not want to go; it is by no means an enviable position; but if I have the permission and consent of you, gentlemen, for this I have asked, I will go." The Cabinet was polled; but one member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov. Walker. I need not mention his name. Gov. Walker said, "That settles the question, gentlemen; I do not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, and I will retire from the field." But they took that member of the Cabinet into an adjoining room, and there they convinced him that Gov. Walker was right. They returned and gave Walker his instructions. He went to Kansas with his instructions in his pocket, and accompanied by a man well known to the country, Mr. Stanton, who went out with similar pledges.

THE "DAMNING DEED OF LECOMPTON."

Now, after this plain statement of the facts, I will come down to my own part of this campaign. My ambition to assist and build up my good old State, to push forward her great interests, and assist in the development of her industry—to do that which we must all do, at least if we desire success—for the older you grow you should be stronger at your own home—to build yourselves up in your own counties and own States, and when you do that you will be respected and strong at the seat of Federal power. Therefore it was that in the year 1857 I started the newspaper which now bears my name at its masthead. I did this for the purpose of advocating Mr. Buchanan's policy throughout. I had abundant pledges as to his course, but before publishing that paper I took care to write to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and to himself, and told them on what ground I intended to stand on this question of Kansas. They were so good as to send me sufficient written testimony strengthening me in the position I had assumed. I went on with Walker and Stanton, until the Oxford and McGee frauds took place, when there was a burst of execration throughout the country. The whole Democratic press had agreed constantly the policy of the Administration up to that time; but when Gov. Walker rejected those frauds, there was silence. A pall fell over the columns of the Washington Union. Nothing was said upon the subject of the Oxford and McGee frauds. No voice was heard in Washington against it; but I supposed some malignant influence for the moment had surrounded that journal; that it had an attack of some peculiar insanity, which has lately become chronic with it, and I allowed it to pass by. But when the dark, damning deed of Lecompton was perpetrated, then I saw for the first time that these gallant men in the Territory, Walker and Stanton, and those who acted with them, had been deserted. I saw that the moderate principles had been carried out by them, and we were now called upon to turn our backs upon our pledges and betray our manhood. Gentlemen, there was something too much of this; and when the cup was presented to my lips I refused it.

BUCHANAN WANTS FORNEY TO "JUMP JIM CROW."

Administrations may change, Presidents may change, but I had been too fully committed on this subject to go back to Pennsylvania and turn my back upon pledges which I had spoken and written to thousands of men. I did not for a moment believe that the Administration had concluded to abandon the principles which had put them into power; that they were resolved to make their policy a test; so when I went to Washington and called upon my old friend, I said to him, "Mr. Buchanan, for the first time in our lives we are at variance; I find myself standing by one principle, having followed your lead, and you have deserted it." "Well," said he, "can't you change too? If I can afford to change, why can't you afford to change? If you and Douglas and Walker will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whimper of this thing; it will pass by like a summer breeze." I told him that it was very well with an Administration surrounded by office-holders and living all the time in the atmosphere of flattery, but was followed by thousands of gentlemen who expected place, that they would come to him and say, "You are right, Mr. Buchanan; we are down on our bellies; please to walk over us—please trample upon us and we will be happy and content, and hope you will believe your policy is right." "But I tell you," said I, "that there is a still small voice in the people that instinctively rejects frauds, and this is not only a fraud but a dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than any other man. I have done as all politicians have—some things which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right, and which, if I have, I regret them; but this thing will not do. I have reached the stature and years of manhood, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania to eat my own words and become the slave of power. I cannot. But then, Mr. Buchanan, you must tolerate this difference of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion in his friends. Col. Polk tolerated differences of opinion, and you differed with him in his views on the tariff, and yet you remained in his Cabinet. Mr. Pierce tolerated differences of opinion. But here you are. Men who put you where you are—who ask nothing at your hands—who have refused your favors—have trampled all the patronage that has been offered them under feet; here they are, asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion." The reply to that was, "Sir, I intend to make my Kansas policy a test." "Well, sir," said I, "I regret it; but if you make it a test with your officers, we will make it a test at the ballot box."

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENCY AND THE "BLACK CHAPTER" OF OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.

Repeated efforts were made to heal the difference. But it seems to me, gentlemen, that when the Presidency is conferred upon a poor mortal, it transforms him into a god, in his own estimation, or a lunatic. Nobody is permitted to approach power to tell the truth. Power never hears the thunder voice of the people, sitting as it does in its cushioned chairs, between its marble walls. The independent man, loud and bold, with a clear eye, who comes to tell the truth, is waved from the Presidential presence as a rude intruder. Then we went home. As I said, repeated efforts were made, and made in vain, to heal the differences. The conferring of this Presidential patronage, of vast millions more than the monarch of Great Britain enjoys, and nearly as much as the French despot wields—this patronage induced Mr. Buchanan to believe that he could make his test successful. How was it used? Gentlemen, when the chapter which shall detail the manner in which the Administration has used its patronage is written, it will be a black one. When our children and our children's children come to read it, they will not believe that an American citizen, elevated to the Presidential chair, in the face of such a people, covered with such an armor of pledges, would have gone into that chair to have used his army—ay, his army and the treasure, your money and mine—your officers and mine—for the purpose of putting down a gallant band of men for standing by the plain God's truth; and I would wish that when the historian comes to write, he would not be compelled to write that that President was born in Pennsylvania. Now, gentlemen, there has not been an element lacking to relieve this unredeemed infamy—not one. There has not been a single circumstance lacking. They have gone on step by step, with a tread of fate and destiny, trying to crush out the brave and gallant spirits who have stood forth asking for nothing but to be allowed to do right.

THE SOUTH AND THE "ADMINISTRATION HELL-HOUNDS."

Look at the South, in whose name this deed, Lecomptonism, has been perpetrated, after its representatives in the Senate and the House have assisted in hounding down Stephen A. Douglas and David C. Broderick and their gallant compatriots in the House, the South begins to say as they see the Administration hell-hounds pursuing and attacking Douglas and his friends in Illinois: "This is too much. We are willing to accept Lecompton as gilded poison which has been extended to us, and which is to help us, though the only thing it has done has been to commit our Representatives to a gross wrong toward the North. But we cannot bear this persecution." Read the letter published the other day in the New York papers from Reverdy Johnson of Maryland. Read the statement of Alex. H. Stephens and Henry A. Wise. They are clamorous against these attacks on Mr. Douglas. Public men in this country forget in their truckling to the South that Southern people are Americans as we are. They have their slavery. They have their peculiar institutions; but they reject a wrong—they reject an infamy—they reject unfairness just as readily as we do. They will not submit to this tyranny of the Administration upon Mr. Douglas. And so it will be when the Administration begin by courting the South—by declaring that the only thing the President would do is to yield to the South, that Administration will end by the South turning upon it. What then? It will be Tylerized. The Administration of James Buchanan Tylerized—supported by a set of office-holders and expectants only, with all the great parties, and the one that put it in power inclusive, standing from it and shunning it like a contagion!

"Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
Must stop a hole to keep the wind away."

TWITTED FOR CONSORTING WITH BLACK REPUBLICANS.

Now, gentlemen, we who act with Mr. Haskin, we who follow the flag borne by those great heroes of the day—those immortal chieftains, Henry A. Wise and Stephen A. Douglas—are constantly twitted with combining with what are politely called Black Republicans. But have you Americans who are present witnessed the efforts of the Administration to make a union with you? The Administration can combine with the Americans (I believe you are called Know-Nothings sometimes) and that is all right. If a Black Republican comes out for Lecompton, he is immediately washed clean and wiped. Why, gentlemen, the principles that we fought for in 1856 are now reduced to—Lecompton. We may be as true as the North Pole upon every principle, but if we don't go for Lecompton, we are d—d indeed. But if the Republican or the American becomes Lecomptonized, he is not only speedily forgiven, but he is elevated to the highest seat in the synagogue, and he is pointed at as a brand rescued from the burning. The Administration is pledged, recollect, to a platform of hostility to secret political societies. It is pledged in its platform to those who speak with a rich Irish brogue or sweet German accent. But, gentlemen, you Americans and you foreigners and adopted citizens are not to recollect when an American becomes Lecomptonized; only those are infamous who unite with Republicans and Americans to vindicate a principle. Then you are out of the party and excluded from decent society, and henceforth and forever you are never to be forgiven unless at the last moment you come forward and say: "Praise unto thee, John Calhoun and Lecompton."

FORNEY'S PERORATION, PLATFORM AND PROPHECY.

I have been toiling in the Democratic party since I was a boy, and I am not now quite 41 years of age. I never voted any but a straight out Democratic ticket. My excellent friend Samuel J. Randall, who was a very good American, and who was elected to the Senate of our State, Sam said to me: "I am freshly in the party, and you are freshly out of it." Thus I find myself turned out of the Democratic party if I will consent to it, and because I will not consent to leave Democratic principles. This is an age of newspapers and telegraphs on the land and through the sea. And when these things transpire there would be no God in Heaven if the ballot-box did not damn such a party in October next. And you in New York, who think the Democratic party is sold body and breeches to this official despotism, take care lest when November comes you do not find that the Democrats think a good deal more of their principles than they do of their organization. For my part, speaking for Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, when you open the New York Tribune, Herald, and Times, you will see under the telegraphic head figures something like this: "40,000 majority against the Lecompton candidate." That is the way we will make our mark there—yes, we will do more, we will stand by Jno. Hickman, we will stand by Montgomery, and whenever a Lecomptonite is trotted out, we will try to defeat him, regularly nominated or not. I am not to be terrified by this Chinese thunder of organization.

I am willing to combine with any good man, no matter what is his name, who combines with me to rescue the American name from this odium and this disgrace. Why, gentlemen, in 1856, not to go back to that not for an instant, we would never have got the Republican vote we did for Mr. Buchanan if we had not pledged ourselves over head and heels for this doctrine. Now let me say a word in conclusion on the subject of popular sovereignty. You Republicans are coming to it, and, gentlemen, you will come to it. Now mark; there is but one way for it. I saw the other day a speech made by a distinguished New York journalist—and I speak of him as distinguished for many things, though we have differed for many years—I mean Mr. Greeley. He pointed the way to the coming time. He has been denouncing popular sovereignty as a humbug. It would have been if all the Democrats co-operating with him had surrendered to the Administration. It is not a humbug—it is a living principle. Tell me this is illusory—that a people to the number of 13,000 have been strong enough in their own will and in their own way to put down the army of the United States, and beat the slaveholders' minority, with about $70,000,000 of patronage, overrun with Federal officers, with the Senate and House against them—with the President betraying his trust—tell me that they, armed as they have been by the simple, naked principle of popular sovereignty—that this principle is a humbug? Why what does such wonders must be real, must be right.

I come to it, gentlemen, the men who are for Congressional intervention here are Lecomptonites, men whom you despise. They are constantly telling you, day after day, that they despise you. We offer to you the principle of popular sovereignty brought from the fair fields of Kansas, covered all over with glory. We have proved that we stand by it; we have turned our backs upon the Administration, we have rejected its patronage; we have laughed at its blandishments—no mean thing to do at any time, and particularly at a time like the present, when our country has been swept by such a whirlwind. Believe in us, stand by Haskin in his noble conduct, vindicate the principle in his election; cease your differences or to power; give us the principle and the name will be little. That which applies to the Republican applies with significant force to the Americans, because the Americans and I must say (I would do injustice to my character if I did not say it) that I am inexorably opposed to one portion of the American creed, that is due to you gentlemen and to myself; but there is another portion of the American creed which teaches us, and we are bound to tell ye them, that it is a national creed. They have their Southern connections—they have their Humphrey Marshall, their Winter Davis, and their good men whom I knew well, and these are your leaders. They tell us that you are national, and therefore the doctrine of popular sovereignty is for you; above all it is for the North; the South is committed to it. It will not recede. The day is gone when sectionalism can prevail in this country—the day for a sectional party has passed away, in my humble opinion. The South, gallant and glorious as she is, we must protect, sir, in all her rights. I have stood by her from my early years down to the present moment. I will stand by her to the end, unless she asks me to do wrong; then we must part company for a time. The South, gentlemen, is committed to this principle, and thus with all the pledges of the present, with all the hopes of the past, I call upon you to take the principle, and to take it soon; the train is moving and the cars are filling up. Come on; let me take this principle for a single principle. Everything else that is right will follow, and in 1860 there will not be a white man in the North willing to say he ever heard the name of Lecompton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13

The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported on by the late naval courts of inquiry. Whatever aid he is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Patents in the laborious examination of records and documents is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's own unbiased judgment. The Indian Bureau has no official intelligence whatever by the last California mail concerning our Indian relations from the Pacific, an omission on the part of the agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the commissioner cannot account. The agents for months past have failed to keep the bureau advised of the events in that quarter.

The President has appointed Andrew Jackson Smith, of Texas, consul at Lagnayra, and James J. Maguire consul at Melbourne, who is a resident merchant there, vice Harr, deceased.

Capt. Pleasanton will accompany Gen. Harney to the Pacific.

Sir Wm. Gore Ousley's mission to Central America is in part to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Navy Department is officially advised of the arrival of the Savannah and Saratoga at San Juan del Norte and the departure of the Plymouth on the 1st inst. for Vera Cruz, to bring home Minister Forsyth.

Capt. Rich, of the Marines, has been detached from the Niagara, that the charge of violating the New York quarantine in connection with Ray Tompkins may be investigated by a court of inquiry. Lieut. Heywood takes Capt. Rich's place on board that vessel. A board consisting of Chief Engineers Wood, Hunt, and Martin, to examine the bids for constructing the engines and machinery for the new sloops of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN LOUISVILLE.—Our merchants and manufacturers are cheerful and sanguine; all the evil prognostics of last spring have been dissipated, and at no former period have our wholesale stores, our *magazins des modes*, and our industrial operations presented a more attractive or animated appearance. Lovely weather brings many strangers to our city, the hotels are crowded, and private hospitality finds congenial occupation in attending to friends. With a cessation of the heated term of summer, the revival of business shows itself in unmistakable vitality. Nor is it a mere promise of activity, for heavy sales, with remunerative results, have already been made, and the traders and business men of our back counties are beginning to appreciate the advantages of home trade and direct intercourse with Louisville. When a stranger arrives here, desirous of making purchases, let him glance his eye over our advertising columns, and he will readily perceive where he is to call to be supplied with whatever articles he may need. If our western and southwestern friends are true to themselves and their local interests, they will throw off all dependence upon the large eastern cities, and draw their support from this city, which nature has formed for the depot of all those products which comprise the necessaries of life, but are drawn from abroad. It is the extreme of folly for the merchant or grocer to travel 1200 or 1500 miles, at heavy expense and great personal discomfort, to purchase articles which can be obtained of as good quality and at cheaper rates in our city. We speak advisedly when we say, our business men are prepared to meet every demand of a fast increasing trade and to sell on such terms as to give entire satisfaction to all customers. Railroads are the means of bringing us closer to new friends, and they offer enlarged facilities both to the wholesale dealers here and the purchasers from abroad, of which they should not be slow to avail themselves. To such as have never visited our city we can give the assurance that it is elegantly located, healthy as a garden, full of superb buildings, and contains as many whole-souled men and magnificently beautiful women as any other city in the Union. Every Louisville wife is a crown to her husband, and every Louisville merchant wields the scepter of manly dignity and high integrity.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR—*Affray and Death*.—A dispute arose early yesterday morning near the saw mills between Capt. Eli Vansickle, of the steamer John Bell, and Mr. Nadal, the well known boat-builder, in regard to some repairs which the latter had made to the Bell. High words passed and finally the lie was given. Capt. V. then struck Mr. Nadal, when the son of Mr. N., a young man, who was present, gave the Captain a blow on the head with a stick of wood and he fell against Mr. Nadal, who inflicted on him two or three more blows with his fist. It is proper to mention here that Mr. N. says he did not see his son strike Vansickle.

Vansickle walked home and the wound did not alarm him till about noon, when he became quite sick. Drs. Goldsmith, Richardson, and Weatherford were called in, who at once came to the conclusion that he could not survive the injuries. He died at 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Nadal and his son are in jail.

ON DIT.—Says the New York Courier, that Collector Schell is to be removed forthwith and Arthur Leary appointed in his place. A report to this effect was current on 'Change, and it is also said to be authoritatively announced that Mr. Schell will make no more appointments, except with the previous concurrence of the Treasury Department at Washington.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Flag, published at Marshall, Texas, says the laying of the track on this road was resumed on August the 16th, and will be prosecuted till all the rails on hand shall have been laid. The track will thus be brought within a mile and a half of that town.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An important trial has just been concluded which will have an extensive bearing on the management of joint stock banks, since it establishes the responsibility of directors to make good any loss that may be sustained by persons purchasing shares under the influence of deceptive statements on the part of the Board. Two small proprietors in the Liverpool Borough Bank, which stopped last year, have obtained a verdict against the managing director upon evidence that when they bought their shares the bank, instead of being in a prosperous condition as represented, was going rapidly to ruin. The capital of the concern was equal to $5,000,000, and a vast number of other shareholders who purchased under similar circumstances will now doubtless also proceed against the directors, all of whom will be liable. The case will likewise act as a precedent for many of the ruined proprietors in the Western Bank of Scotland, the capital of which was $6,000,000, and the equally notorious Northumberland and Durham District Bank, which stopped at the same time with a nominal capital of about $3,500,000.

Two French journals, the Patrie and the Univers, are occupying themselves with the subject of divorce and the free-love tendencies in the United States. The resolutions of a late meeting of the presbytery of Chicago on the subject of divorce meet their concurrence. America, according to their journals, is destined irresistibly to glide into immorality, whether she will or no. From tolerance we will pass into license, and from license into something worse. The doctrines of Mrs. Branch are such as were heard in France in the days of the Goddess of Reason—in the day when clubs and pretended schools flourished, and when licentiousness, debauchery, and atheism occupied the upper current in society. The French are thankful that that day has passed in France, and they regret to see that the same doctrines find hearers and tolerance in the great western republic.

A few Paris journals expressed briefly and timidly the hope that, during the Emperor's voyage, he would announce, in one of his speeches, a speedy relaxation of the present rigors of the law on the liberty of speech and of the press. It was hoped at first that the announcement would be made at Cherbourg; but here the political part of the speech was taken up in assurances of peace. Then it was hoped for at Rennes, where it was known a second and last political speech would be made. But, instead of promises of liberty, the Rennes speech is quite the contrary; and the fact of its being contrary closes at once the mouths of the press from even the smallest comment. You will not have failed to notice this passage of his Majesty's speech:

"If France is not completely homogeneous in its nature, it is unanimous in its sentiments. She desires a government stable enough to insure all chances against new revolutions, enlightened enough to favor the veritable progress and the development of human faculties, just enough to call to its support all honest men, no matter what may have been their political antecedents; conscientious enough to declare that it protects boldly the Catholic religion, while accepting the liberty of worship; in fine, a government strong enough by its interior union to be respected as it should be in the councils of Europe."

Does this look like the inauguration of new measures of liberty? The fact is, the French police are still too busy in ferreting out conspiracies and secret societies to allow his Majesty to think of granting more liberty. Even at this moment the police of Paris are in search of Mazzini within the city walls. It is known that this gentleman left London some days ago, and that he took the route of Brussels, perhaps with the view of coming to France; and no corner will be left unsearched to secure so dangerous an individual.—*Paris cor. N. Y. Commercial.*

How the Chinese News Came.—The European Times says:

That this intelligence should have come to us through Tartary and Siberia shows how much we have yet to learn respecting Russian resources and policy. A well-informed correspondent of a London morning paper of yesterday volunteers an important piece of information on a subject which proves that we have much more to do in the way of electric communication before we can bind the different parts of the world in one harmonious whole. "I know it to be a fact," he says, "that Russian couriers travel from Pekin to St. Petersburg, and *vice versa*, not only in 50 days, but in about one-half, or 26 or 27 days. For several years past the Russians have established regular and constant communication by courier between Pekin and Kaikhta, and Maimachin, the Russo-Chinese frontier town to the south of Lake Baikal, not far from Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia."

The courier post is almost exclusively used for dispatches of the Russian Government, and for no other purpose whatever. The couriers starting in Pekin reach Irkutsk in eight or nine days. From Irkutsk to Moscow the great road keeps mostly between the latitudes of 35 degrees and 55 degrees north. A friend of mine, a German merchant of intelligence and keen observation, recently traveled that line, and as it was of importance for him to reach Hamburg before the departure of the February's mail for Southampton to India, he requested the Governor General of Eastern Siberia to be allowed to accompany the courier to St. Petersburg, which was readily acceded to. Leaving Irkutsk on the 25th of December, 1857, they performed 6,000 Russian versts (equal to about 4,000 English miles) within 23 days, or between 170 and 180 miles a day, and arrived in Moscow on the 17th of January, thence reaching St. Petersburg by rail. For the whole of this immense distance the roads generally are in a good condition, and fresh horses are to be procured at stations between 20 and 25 versts, or 13 to 17 miles distant from each other.

Mr. Campana, the Papal functionary at Rome who was lately sentenced for smuggling to twenty years' transportation, has been reprieved by his Holiness, but is to be detained in a monastery near Rome, while his valuable galleries of art are to be sequestered by the Holy See.

Of the four distinguished octogenarians, Humboldt, Schuberth, Arndt, and Hase, graduates of the last century, who had received special invitations as honorary guests at the third centennial anniversary of the University of Jena, but one, Hase of Paris, was present. We learn, from a letter from Humboldt to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the patron of Jena, that his absence was owing to his bodily infirmities, and that, although his mental powers are unimpaired, he is physically rapidly declining. Here is the letter:

"BERLIN, Aug. 10, 1858.

"Your Magnificence having, in your own name and in the name of the highly honored Senate of the Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon United University, favored me with an invitation to appear as an honored guest at the glorious, genuine, Protestant Jubilee of the 15th of August, I have delayed writing to express my deep gratitude, till now, almost flattering myself, in my eighty-ninth year, with the hope that I might transgress the orders of my physicians, requiring me to remain quiet and without change. My wishes have not been fulfilled. Not my laboriousness, not the interest which I have taken in the free public intellectual life of Germany, but my physical powers, are rapidly declining, and I must deny myself the privilege of going where I am drawn by pleasant and suggestive recollections and feelings of the deepest gratitude.

"Most respectfully, and commending myself to your favor, I remain your most obedient colleague.
"ALEXANDER V. HUMBOLDT."

Some of the points of resemblance between the Austrian Government and the Buchanan administration are, that Austria expends a hundred and fifty millions annually, and exceeds her income by one-sixth; the great burden of Austria is her 500,000 soldiers—ours is the army of office holders and contractors. One of the differences is, that Austria squelched out "popular sovereignty" in Hungary, and Buchanan tried to do it in Kansas, and failed.

PRENTICE'S JOKES.—The editor of the Louisville Journal is steadily at his post now-a-days, and the Journal is again what it used to be, the most spicy, provoking, enchanting, fascinating paper in the United States.—*St. Louis News.*

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1858.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—There will be another triangular fight this fall. The New York Times, an independent paper, with Republican proclivities, says the failure of the Republicans and Americans to unite on one ticket is another proof of the power which masterly leadership is capable of exercising over the mere Democracy of numbers. There were a few adroit politicians in the Republican Convention who had determined, for reasons of their own, that there should be no alliance with the Americans, and through the influential arts of management they prevailed. The Americans, by holding their Convention at the same time and place in which the Republicans held theirs, signified a practical willingness to unite; and in its earlier stages the conciliatory spirit which animated the latter so far prevailed as to induce the appointment of a Conference Committee. With a near approach to unanimity this Committee agreed with a similar one from the American Convention. But before the report could be adopted a more rigid discipline began to be apparent among the Republicans, and, although the basis of union was substantially agreed upon, and an understanding in respect to the ticket entered into, the Republicans, in disregard of these premises, proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. This action necessitated similar nominations by the Americans, and the result is before the public. The Republican leaders must either be filled to a remarkable degree with the spirit of confidence, or must regard success as secondary to some other object. Two years ago, although electing Gov. King by a very large plurality, the Republican vote fell 45,000 below the aggregate vote of the Democrats and Americans; and last year the Republicans were beaten by the Democrats to the tune of 18,000; while the Americans, with no expectation of success, and acting, as they will do this fall, merely for a demonstration, polled 67,000 votes. The nominations made by the latter party evince a determination to cast as large a vote as possible this fall, and it is their avowed expectation that they will materially exceed their aggregate of last year.

The peculiar character of this speech of Mr. Forney will do much to confirm the worst impressions respecting him, which originated in the publication of the "Roberts Letter," so called, a few years ago. In that letter, it will be recollected, Mr. Forney writes his friend to get a certain individual intoxicated, and, while in that state, draw from him some important disclosures, to be used in a suit for divorce, which was then pending between the actor Forrest and his wife. The proposition was every where scouted as most dishonorable.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Buchanan men should have grace enough to blush when they charge that Mr. Forney made himself infamous by that transaction. Forney's agency in the Forrest business was notorious throughout the country at the time when, by his vast influence in the Democratic party, he decided the result of the last Presidential election. It was notorious when President Buchanan, in his anxiety to make him U. S. Senator, interfered personally in his behalf against all Democratic competitors, writing letters and making earnest appeals to members of the Pennsylvania Legislature to induce them to elect him. It was notorious when President Buchanan offered him and pressed upon him the most valuable consulship in the world, and, to increase his inducement to accept it, proposed to make its yearly income equal to the Presidential salary. It was notorious when President Buchanan assured him, that, with the exception of a first-class mission and a place in the Cabinet, he might have any office within the executive gift, that he might name. If, then, Forney's interference in the Mr. and Mrs. Forrest affair made him infamous, President Buchanan is most assuredly infamous too.

Whilst Col. Forney was not only authorized but solicited to take his choice among numberless high offices in the gift of the Buchanan Administration, the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, from which we copy the paragraph above, could get nothing better than the Cincinnati postmastership, nor even that without a great deal of trouble. How does the Cincinnati editor like being held by the Administration in so much lower esteem than an individual whose infamous conduct he speaks of as having been scouted everywhere?

☞Reverdy Johnson has "gone and done it"—put his foot into it and made an additional zany of himself. The Washington Union quotes from two of his letters, in one of which he thinks all patriotic citizens will approve of the action of the President *in recommending* admission under the Lecompton constitution, and in the other he asserts that he himself, and many of the President's truest and fastest friends, thought that he ought to have made no recommendation at all. Thus, in his letter to a Baltimore Committee last March, he opens in this language:

GENTLEMEN: My engagement in this city will deprive me of the gratification of attending the meeting on the 8th instant, to which you have been so good as to invite me. I should like much to witness the hearty good will with which *our patriotic citizens will approve the policy of the President in recommending the admission of Kansas into the Union with her Lecompton constitution.* The time has come when this disturbing subject should be put at rest, and in its present condition *I see no safer or more effectual mode of accomplishing it.*

But in his more recent letter bolstering up Senator Douglas, forgetful of his previous professions, he thus speaks of the action of the President on the Kansas question:

That the President acted conscientiously, and as he believed, for the best, I have no doubt; but very many of his truest and fastest friends entertained a different opinion. These thought that the proper course was to submit the matter to Congress without executive endorsement or disapprobation, to be disposed of as that body might deem best. I confess that this was my own opinion.

The editor of the Louisville Journal intimates that the beautiful contributions of Ben Taylor to the Chicago Journal are to be collected and issued in book form. We hope it's true. It would make a volume richer and more to be desired than "orient pearls." Gather them up, dear Ben, in a handsome volume, for they are too precious to be lost.
Vincennes Gaz.

We have no shadow of authority for saying that Mr. Taylor contemplates publishing his exquisite contributions to the Chicago Journal in the form of a book, and yet we cannot doubt that he does. They would make a volume, which, in its own beautiful line, would certainly be without a rival among the productions of any living writer. We do not know Mr. T. personally, and of course we feel only that interest in him which transcendent genius has the power to inspire, but from week to week we read the utterances of his glorious soul with constantly increasing admiration and wonder.

The only obstacle to Mr. Taylor's universal popularity will be that the souls of his readers must be keenly poetical to be able to appreciate the deep and high poetry of his.

☞The Newark Evening Journal, the leading Democratic organ of New Jersey, publishes at the head of its editorial column, as "the Republican platform," the following from the Newark Daily Mercury, the leading Republican organ in that State:

We advocate a law excluding the foreign-born citizen from a vote in the State, until he shall have resided in it as long as an American-born citizen, exercising the same franchise, thus placing all upon the same footing of equality.

If this is in good truth "the Republican platform" in New Jersey, a union of the Republicans and Americans of that State, so far as the naturalization laws are concerned, ought to be a very easy thing.

JEHU JONES IN DANGER.—The Democrats of Berks county, Pa., opposed to the nomination of John G. Jones for Congress, have called a convention for Saturday next for the purpose of adopting such measures as will save the country from being further insulted and misrepresented by J. Glancey Jones and his confederates, who have perverted the strength and principles of the party for their own personal aggrandizement. The call is signed by a large number of influential Democrats.

☞A Tennessee editor, for whom we have great respect, thinks we are too merciless toward the poor creatures that assail us. We can't agree with him. A sergeant ran the point of his spear into the throat of a dog that was coming at him openmouthed. "Why couldn't you as well have struck him with the blunt end of your spear?" exclaimed the raving owner. "And so I would if he had come at me with his tail."

HON. HENRY M. FULLER, OF PA.—This gentleman, so truly American in his political record, who so nobly stood the test of every question artfully propounded to impeach his conservatism or fidelity to the constitutional rights of the South when supported for Speaker of the House of Representatives against Mr. Banks, is now Chairman of the State Committee of Pennsylvania, representing the union of all the elements of opposition to Democracy.

☞C. N. Pine, editor of the new Buchanan paper at Chicago, who has been appointed U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois in place of M. Davidson removed upon suspicion of being a Douglas man, was the conductor of an American paper in Camden, N. J., a few years since. His apostacy is the only claim he can have on Mr. Buchanan, as he has not worked long enough for his new master to earn his salt.

☞Too many cooks spoil the broth, and, if Kansas is not ruined by too many Governors, she must be made of stern and incorruptible stuff. The telegraph reports that Governor Denver has resigned. There is now but one man fit to succeed him—Wendell of the Washington Union, who will willingly and naturally do all the dirty work the President may desire.

☞Since Douglas has tried to crawl back to Presidential favor in so craven a manner, it would save trouble in writing and type-setting, as well as forcibly express the condition of the two wings of the Democracy, to call them the "*Bucks*" and the "*Doughs*."

☞"Ahl's lost" to Buchanan and the Lecompton Democracy in the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, for the conferees of York, Cumberland, and Perry counties will not renominate John H. Ahl on account of his subservient truckling to Executive dictation.

☞The Cincinnati Enquirer has an editorial on newspaper independence. As it portrays the character of that virtue in quite a masterly manner, we are encouraged to hope that it will next venture to attempt its exercise.

☞The right of an auditor to hiss in a theatre is to be legally settled in Boston. Should the decision sustain him, he can go ahead and be all "right on the *goose* question."

☞"Saving the Union" will have to occupy the Democracy under a new phase. The labor must be directed, not towards the trifling effort to preserve the confederation of thirty-two States, but to the momentous task of saving the Washington Union from the effects of its own wicked folly. The "central Democratic organ" is the target for many arrows, some of them barbed with terrible power. The Charleston Courier, for instance, says "the Washington Union is doing good service to the cause of honorable and independent journalism, by making the opposite course disgusting—just as the helots of old Sparta were employed to promote habits of temperance." The Mobile Register, referring to its proposition to tax officials for party purposes, says:

We have no hesitation in saying that the Union's expressions on that subject have met an unqualified disapproval. We acknowledge that we were both scandalized and astonished that a Democratic journal, especially one in the position of the Washington Union—which is considered by many as being the organ of the Administration—should have allowed itself to be betrayed into the expression of sentiments so revolting to the moral sense of every honest and high-minded man of the Democratic party. As a Democratic journal we protest against the conclusion that the Union in its views referred to represents the sentiments and the political ethics of the Democratic party, and we are sure it has not reflected the sentiments of the Administration in the premises. We have yet to see a single Democratic journal which has endorsed or defended the sentiments of the Union alluded to, while many of them have promptly and emphatically condemned them.

We do not presume the organ can be saved before it is converted, but it might be taught more discretion, though it is absolutely impervious to the reception of decent principles.

☞We suppose that all our readers know that the opossum is furnished with a pouch in which she carries her young, but it is not probably so well known that the mother's teat is surrounded by a muscle which gives her the power of ejecting the milk into the suckling's mouth. The young opossum is born less perfectly developed, and therefore more dependent upon its mother's care, than is the young of any other animal save that of the kangaroo. In the earlier part of its infancy it has not even the common power of drawing milk from the udder. It is for this reason that the mother is furnished with the means of ejecting her milk to supply the wants of her feeble young.

☞The salamander is really able in many instances to escape when thrown into the fire. They are enabled, says Bose, who studied their habits well, to emit from their skins a milky fluid, which either extinguishes the fire, or, by protecting them from the heat, permits their escape. This milky fluid is exceedingly acrid, producing a painful, stinging sensation when it touches the hand. It has an exceedingly nauseous smell, and is poisonous to the frog and other small animals.

☞If our neighbor of the Democrat has other occupation for his printers, which prevents them from setting up Col. Forney's speech, we will, with great pleasure, lend him our standing type. The readers of the Democrat ought not be debarred the pleasure which the perusal of that speech would afford, while the editor himself should glory in its vindication of his own position—two months since.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig pays a high compliment to our distinguished citizen, James Guthrie, when it says "he utters nothing but what will do to print."—*Democrat.*

If you had sentiments which would "do to print" a few months since, you dare not utter them now.

☞Buchanan victories, now-a-days, are achieved solely over Democrats who could not swallow Lecompton.

☞If, as Edmund Burke has said, "the revenue is the government," *our* government is in a very exhausted and crippled condition.

☞On the 3d inst. a mob hung two men on suspicion in Bad Axe county, Wisconsin. The name of the county should be Bad Acts.

☞Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania is nominated for reelection to Congress. That's bad news for Keitt.

☞We certainly have reason to rejoice when Southern Democratic papers, of high tone and extended influence, make movements to check the ultraism which their party has for many years so sedulously propagated. When conservatism takes the place of partizan blindness, and liberal views are addressed to the people instead of those inflamed appeals which have heretofore maddened them, though we may not even then be prepared to adopt all the tenets of a reformed Democracy, we shall at least have opponents whose differences of opinion may be viewed with respect. The Panola Clarion, the largest Democratic paper in the State of Mississippi, has the following article, the sentiments of which are daily extending throughout the South, convincing by their truth and conquering opposition by their force:

Fanaticism North and South.—There cannot be a doubt that if the South is ever compelled to resort to revolution for the preservation of her political rights, the event will be in no small degree due to the folly and intemperance of many who assume to be the peculiar exponents of her opinions and most zealous champions of her cause.

Abolitionism receives no such strengthening aliment as that which it derives from the South itself—from the violent language and the continual clamor against everything Northern, which a certain class of politicians at the South make it their daily business to indulge. The fanatics of one section are, unintentionally, perhaps, but yet really, the aids and coadjutors to those of the other. What is said by Giddings and Garrison at the North, is repeated as the correct expression of Northern sentiment. What is said by the extremists here in their newspaper editorials, their speeches in Congress and on the hustings, is carried to the North, re-printed by the Abolitionists, and circulated by the million, to prove the arrogance of the slave power, and to arouse such sentiments among the Northern people as will naturally enough arise at finding the whole people of their section denounced as hypocrites, fanatics, and traitors, and the state of society in which they live characterized as immoral and corrupt. Ill blood has thus been engendered between the two sections of the confederacy, through the agency of men who are not correct exponents of the [illegible] feelings of either, which it takes the efforts and skill of the sensible, reasonable, and conservative men North and South, to prevent from boiling over, and resulting in the destruction of our federative system and the subversion of the Constitution framed by the fathers of the Republic.

If the slavery question had never been allowed to mingle in elections—if demagogues could never have taken it up as a hobby upon which to ride into notice—if its management could have been intrusted to the conservative, patriotic statesmen of both sections, it might have been settled without creating more than a ripple upon the sea of popular opinion and feeling, and without the least danger to the Constitution or the Union. But demagogism is an incident of popular institutions. Nothing is too sacred for its unhallowed touch—no thought of consequences restrains the men who resort to it as a means of bringing themselves into notice and securing a distinction which they could never acquire on the score of intrinsic moral or intellectual merit. What cares an ambitious aspirant for Congressional honors whether he deludes or corrects the opinions of the populace on questions of a sectional nature, so that he secures his own election to Congress, and entitles himself to the name and pay of a member of that body. What difference does it make with an editor who expects to popularize his paper by affecting a peculiar devotion to Southern rights and interests, whether there be any truth in what he says or not, so that his inflammatory attacks on the North, and convince everybody that he is the only editor in his locality who is entitled to be considered the champion of the South? We tell our readers, and weigh our words as we write, that a Southern ultraist, under present circumstances, is as dangerous to the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union as a Northern Abolitionist.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—The Carlinville (Ill.) Free Democrat, an anti-Democratic paper, copies one of our recent articles and accompanies it with the following remarks, which are in perfect consonance with the tone of very many other influential papers both in the non-slaveholding and the slaveholding States:

Signs of the Times.—We notice throughout the country indications of thorough and effective union of all the elements of opposition to modern Democracy in all its phases and factions. In New York and Pennsylvania meetings have been held by Whigs, Americans, anti-Lecompton Democrats, and Republicans, and conservative, conciliatory steps taken to form one united and overwhelming party, free from obnoxious isms and devoted to the best interests of the whole country.

There is no reason why there should not be united action and hearty co-operation among all those opposed to the wasteful, profligate misrule of the present administration. Party names are of little moment, and should not be allowed to be made stumbling blocks in the way of the united and triumphant march of the grand army whose mission it is to sweep the political Vandals from the places of trust and power, and substitute in their places men of patriotic hearts and clean hands, who still revere and will exemplify the traditional statesmanship of the fathers.

☞The Washington Union does not like the side support Douglas receives from Southern men who are willing to accept him, as the choice of two evils, against the Administration. It calls loudly on the South not to cut down its friends in the Northern States, and draws a picture of the unity, harmony, and brotherly love of its party, in the following bold and graphic style:

There is not an anti-Lecompton Democrat from the North who was in the last Congress that has any sympathy with the present administration. In some localities they are openly opposing the regular nominee of the Democratic party; in others they are insidiously attempting to stab the organization by claiming the votes of the people's candidates; and in others they are trying to throw upon them the responsibility of electing Black-Republicans instead of those who claim to be Democrats, but who are more than acceptable to the New York Tribune, *id omne genus*.

THE COTTON CROP.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register, of the 8th inst., writes that paper as follows:

I have been at considerable pains to collect accurate statistics of the present cotton crop, and you may rely implicitly upon what I state as facts. Throughout the entire lime region of Alabama and Mississippi, the crop has been cut off at least one-half by rust and the boll worm. These ravages have been made within forty days. The amount of new cotton received up to date has been increased by the effects of rust, which has stripped the leaves from the stalk and exposed the bolls to the action of the sun directly, thus maturing them sooner than otherwise would have occurred.

Be assured there is no exaggeration in these statements.

The Alexandria (Rapides) American, of the 4th, says:

The boll worm and the caterpillar are still at work in our cotton fields, and they begin to look desolate, in the extreme. Not more than a half crop can possibly be made. We learn, also, that the cane has been materially injured by the late drouth.

The Savannah Republican of Saturday says:

We refer our readers to the crop correspondence published this morning. How different from the encouraging prospect of one month ago! These letters are from sections widely apart, showing that the injury is wide-spread and general. It seems as if we were never to have another good crop. We had hoped that Georgia would be favored this year with an abundance of all kinds of agricultural products, and such anticipations never had a better foundation; but misfortunes are coming too thick and fast to indulge in any such hopes, at least as regards the great staple.

☞A Paris letter says:

Professor Morse has been decorated by the Emperor Napoleon with the Legion of Honor. The diplomatic convention which had in consideration the recompense due by the governments of Europe to the Professor for the use of his invention has met. It is generally supposed that the sum of 400,000 francs was agreed on. The governments tax themselves according to the ratio of machines they have in use, and thus the share of France will be about one-half the whole sum allowed. Prof. Morse has come to Paris to express in person his gratitude to the French government for the courteous and honorable manner in which they have put forward and advocated his claims.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
CALIFORNIA NEWS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.

When the last steamer for the East left our shores, the Democratic Lecompton and anti-Lecompton conventions and the Republican convention were sitting at Sacramento. They completed their labors soon after the steamer left. The Lecompton wing of the Democracy nominated Joseph G. Baldwin of San Francisco for Judge of the Supreme Court, and A. R. Meloney of Contra Costa for State Controller, but made no nominations for Congressmen or clerk of the Supreme Court. The anti-Lecompton wing nominated John L. Curry of Benicia for Judge of the Supreme Court, J. N. Dawley of Nevada for Controller, H. N. Jennings of Butte for Supreme Court Clerk, and J. C. McKibben and Wm. L. Dudley for Congress. The Republican convention nominated John L. Curry for Supreme Court Judge, Dr. S. C. Gunn of Tuolumne for Controller, and passed resolutions endorsing the courses of Broderick and McKibben in the Senate and House of Representatives during the last session of Congress. The Republican State Central Committee, at a session on August 9th, at San Francisco, nominated Frederick P. Tracy and J. C. McKibben as candidates for Congress. It is impossible to foretell the result of the fall elections, though it is supposed the anti-Lecompton party will carry the day. In this connection and bearing upon this subject, it may be stated that the San Francisco Democratic primary elections, which were held on the 11th of August, resulted in favor of the anti-Lecompton wing in the proportion of three to one as against the Lecompton wing.

In San Francisco the People's Reform party, which, as you are aware, rose out of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, still maintains a strong hold and will in all likelihood elect its candidates at the approaching elections.

The Democratic Convention met on the evening of the 18th inst. Almost the first thing done was the presentation of anti-Lecompton resolutions, embracing indorsements of Broderick and McKibben. These resolutions were adopted by a vote of 36 to 24. The 23 administration men then withdrew and formed an opposition Convention. The cream of the affair is that yesterday morning the Herald and National (Democratic newspapers) came out and denounced the Majority Convention as "bolters."

The Fraser river excitement, which, a few months ago, seemed destined almost to depopulate our State, has entirely subsided, and there are now many more returning from the North than going up. The news from the new mines continues to be discouraging, and we hear from there only of misery and destitution. Late news reported dog meat to be selling in the Fraser river mines at fifty cents a pound, and scarce at that. To aggravate this state of things, the Indians are very troublesome, and on the upper waters of the Fraser, particularly, an attack from them was feared by the "Boston men." There had been but little gold found, owing, probably, to the obstinate height of water, which prevents the miners from working. A fall in the water, as you are aware, has been looked forward to for four or five months; at one time it was confidently expected to take place in July, but the time seems now to be postponed by general consent till October. At the latest dates the river was rising. As a consequence of this unfavorable news, and of the return of large numbers of miners to California, business in different portions of our State is improving. Rents, which had fallen considerably in San Francisco, have risen to about the same figure as they were before the excitement, and the press throughout the State are congratulating the reading public upon the improving state of things, and what they call the entire "drying up" of the Fraser river fever.

Notwithstanding all this, however, no doubts are entertained of the richness of the northern mines. When the river falls only a few feet, quantities of gold are taken from the bars, and should there be a permanent stage of low water a large yield will, beyond much doubt, be the result, and a new excitement will spring up. The California public generally look forward to a relapse of the gold fever in the course of the next two months.

The overland mail stage coach, the first one under the New Orleans weekly contract, arrived at Placerville, in this State, on the 9th inst., having made the through trip in thirty days' time, and from Salt Lake City in twelve days. The four passengers speak in the highest terms of the trip, and say that it can be made, with proper changes, in twenty-six days, or even less time. The Indians, though curious as to the meaning of stages passing through their country, offered no hostility, and appeared disposed to be friendly. You will, however, have received advices on these points by the mail hence to the States. There are said to be parties now in this city making arrangements for a line of telegraphic wire from here to Salt Lake City.

The people of the Atlantic States expect by every arrival from California to hear of many murders, suicides, stabbing affrays, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The principal affair in this line took place on the Stanislaus river, about half way between Centre Ferry and Peoria Bar, on the 4th inst. A company of Frenchmen, and, among others, two brothers, named Julian and Cadet Bigard, were working a claim there, and got into a difficulty, in relation to a dam, with a party of Americans who were working immediately above them. In the course of an altercation, the French brothers ran to their cabins, seized double barrelled guns, and fired on the unarmed Americans, instantly killing Leonard Stock and mortally wounding Abraham Delevan, and seriously (perhaps mortally) wounding Geo. J. Crooks. The Frenchmen escaped into the mountains, but were pursued by a party of miners, led by Jacob Pike. They were overtaken, when they turned and fired on their pursuers, killing Robt. Warren, wounding Chas. McKenny and others. They then continued their flight, and have not since been heard of. Great excitement prevailed, at last accounts, in the neighborhood, and parties had started out in all directions, determined to hunt them up, and shoot them in their tracks. There have been other cases of shooting and stabbing in addition, but none worthy of particular notice.

Of outrageous assaults, the most remarkable was committed on the night of July 27, near Visalia, in the Tulare Lake country by Wm. Gouverneur Morris, formerly of this city. Morris is a notary public. On the night in question, he, J. D. Stapleford, and others took a man named William C. Depaty, formerly of Delaware, aged 57 years, and hanged him on a tree three times, demanding that he should sign a deed conveying a quantity of valuable land in San Bernardino county to Stapleford. It is said that Morris struck the old man a number of times, lacerating his back terribly in the intervals of the hanging. While writhing in torture the old man signed the deed, and a witness was introduced to prove that he did it voluntarily. Morris then signed the acknowledgment as notary. These facts, which appear to be corroborated, are exciting a great deal of indignation, and application has been made to have Morris removed from his office. He is well known here from the active part which he took as Secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city in 1856, against the Vigilance Committee. He has also been a reporter of Supreme Court decisions.

The most severe fire chronicled during the fortnight occurred at Georgetown, El Dorado county, on Aug. 16. Almost the entire part of the town within the bounds of Placer, Orleans, Maiden lane, and Main streets was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. This is the fourth great fire at Georgetown. Rebuilding has already commenced. A fire took place at Sonora on Aug. 8, by which sixty houses, including a fine Presbyterian church, were destroyed. The loss is said to be $40,000.

The Bensley Water Works Company have succeeded in introducing an abundant stream of pure water into the city of San Francisco. It is conducted by a wooden flume, about seven miles long, built along the shore of the entrance of the bay. The water is taken from Lobos Creek, near Point Lobos. There is sufficient head, without the use of pumping machinery, to supply the fire cisterns in the lower part of the city, and pipes are now being laid to supply hydrants along the whole length of Battery and First streets. It will be months before the reservoirs on the hill back of the city and the pumping arrangements are constructed and in working order for general use.

Two natural wonders may be briefly noticed. One is that a severe shock of earthquake was experienced here on the night of the 18th inst.; the other that a heavy shower of rain, of half an hour's duration, fell a few nights ago. In conclusion, and for the honor of California, it may be mentioned that Bona Merced Ortaga de Castro, a native Californian lady of Monterey, has by one husband 36 children, all living. An item to this effect is going the rounds, and the newspapers are crowing over it.

The difficulties between J. C. Fremont and the Merced Mining Company still continue. The latter refuse to yield possession of their vein, and the men who occupy it insist that they will resist.

The last overland mail from Salt Lake reached Placerville on the 16th. The carrier brings the painful intelligence of the murder of Joseph Cordi, Charles Connover, Elias Etheredge, and Thos. Barbee, guards of the mail which left Placerville July 31. They were killed by Shoshonees, about twenty miles from Gravelly Fort.

The Indians about Humboldt Bay are exceedingly troublesome. A man named Orrin Stevens was killed by them on the 16th ult., and another named John Vaudell on the 20th.

☞The Birmingham Journal has the following:

On Friday the proceedings were almost entirely suspended for the purpose of watching the progress of a chess-playing feat never before witnessed in England. We refer to Mr. Morphy's playing eight games blindfolded. His opponents were Lord Lyttelton, President of the Association; Mr. Salmon, the best player Ireland affords; Mr. Kipping, a very strong player; Mr. Avery, Mr. Carr, D. Freeman, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. T. R. Wills. The play commenced at 1 o'clock and terminated about a quarter past 6, and resulted in Mr. Morphy's winning every game except the one with Mr. Kipping (Secretary of the Manchester Club). The match between Messrs. Staunton and Morphy stands thus: Stake £500 aside, the score of the first 11 wins; to commence on the 1st of November next.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

A board, consisting of Chief Engineers Wood, Hunt, and Martin, to examine the bids for constructing the engines and machinery for new sloops of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

Mr. Lander, superintendent of the Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake wagon road, announces to the Secretary of the Interior the opening of the road across the first three great ranges of Washita Mountains, the most difficult portions of the work. Loaded trains have already passed by this way from South Pass to the valley of Smith's Fork on Bear river. The Wind River Mountain line and that extending along the open valleys of the Salt and Blackfoot rivers will soon be finished, affording a well built road, which will avoid the desert, the ferries over Green river, and four toll bridges on the lower stream. The road, when completed, will extend from the South Pass to Port Neuf bridge, near Fort Hall, with a cut off to Hudspeth's road to Soda Springs.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 14.

The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met here to-day, and nominated the Hon. Owen Jones as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Jones was present and addressed the convention in a very eloquent and forcible manner.

John Wood is the opposition candidate.

NEW YORK, September 13.

Letters from London, received per steamer Vanderbilt, state that Prof. Hughes, with his printing telegraphic instrument, would leave in a special steamer for Trinity Bay on the 8th of September. Prof. H. was confident of being able to make the cable work, and of sending from three to six words a minute.

Advices from Port au Platte to the 2d inst. indicate a continuance of political troubles owing to the efforts of Santana to oust Valverde from the Presidential chair, and the rivalry existing between the cities of Santiago and San Domingo for the seat of Government. Recently Santana and Valverde met near Cabina, each being at the head of a few hundred men, but Valverde's men refusing to fight, the President mounted his horse and fled. Santana, subsequently, with five hundred men, entered Santiago, the present capital. It is thought Santana will be elected the next President.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.

Timothy C. Day, in the 1st district, and John A. Gurley, in the 2d, have been nominated for Congress to-day by the opposition.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug 18.

The Democratic county convention nominated James M. Hopkins for Congress by acclamation. He accepted the nomination, declaring his opposition to sectional strife and abolitionism, in favor of admitting Kansas with any population, and a tariff that will put every furnace in the State in full blast.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1858.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Louisville Democrat, a few weeks ago, quoted with approbation an extract from one of our articles on the common school system, and at the same time called our attention to certain difficulties in the practical working of the system, the chief of which was the use of the Bible in the schools. The editor regarded the practice of reading the Protestant version of the Bible as inconsistent with the theory of the system and unjust to Roman Catholics, who do not accept that version as the word of God. As his suggestions seemed to be made in the spirit of candor we are very willing to meet them in the same spirit, and, so far as we can, remove the objections. We wish it to be distinctly understood however that the defence of our public school system from the attacks made upon it in Bishop Spalding's pamphlet is in no way dependent upon any vindication of the use of the Bible in the schools. We accordingly made no reference to the Bible as forming a part of the course of public school instruction. We think that a matter to be considered on its own independent grounds. It may be best, or it may not, to use our common English Bible in these schools; but, in either case, we should be in favor of the system itself, deeming it an eminently wise one, in fact the only one that is at all practicable in our country.

At the same time our decided conviction is, that the system is better with the Bible than it would be without it; that to a certain extent the Bible ought to be used, and may be used, without teaching any church catechism whatever, or giving any sectarian bias to the child, or at all infringing upon the distinction between secular and ecclesiastical education, which we have recognized as the basis of our public school system. As to whether it can be so used will depend very much on the manner in which it is used, and the purpose for which it is used. The simple reading of it once a day by the teacher at the opening of the school, or the reading of it by the pupils simply as a reading book, if it be done without note, comment, or interpretation, on the part of the teacher, is certainly a very different thing from teaching a church creed. The idea that it cannot be done, because it is a Protestant version, that is, a translation made by Protestant scholars, would, if carried out, exclude almost all other books. Perhaps ninety nine hundredths of all our school books have been made by Protestants, and might be objected to, especially those on history, logic, morals, and criticism, as giving a sectarian bias. It is hard to remove all objections, even from the best things, when men are disposed to find fault, and are on the lookout for difficulties. But this objection is at once met by agreeing to adopt the best Roman Catholic version, along with our old English version. If Roman Catholics would meet their Protestant fellow-citizens in the spirit of concession and compromise, it would be an easy matter to adjust all the difficulties about versions by adopting one from each side, to be read jointly—or it might be singly, one by Protestant children, the other by Roman Catholic children. Surely no reasonable man could object to this. We see no reason why in mixed schools this might not be done.

Now, that the Bible in our common Protestant version, or in any other good version, may be used in the public school to a certain extent, and for certain purposes in perfect consistency with the whole theory of the system, and without compromising the neutral ground which the State holds as touching any church creed, is abundantly manifest from a single consideration. It is this: The Bible, as being the only recognized revelation from God in the world, contains our whole code of moral duty just as truly as it does our religion. Its principles underlie all our laws and customs. It has been recognized by all civilized nations for centuries as containing the only revelation from God to man, and as such not only the most perfect code of virtue on earth, but the only one that has any Divine sanction whatever. As such it is the basis of all modern jurisprudence, the received standard of all morality amongst men, private and public, social, national, and international. This character belongs to it, not as a Protestant or a Roman Catholic book, but as a Christian book, a Divine book. As a code of ethics, a system of morality, founded upon Divine sanctions, it rises above any particular version of it, overleaps all narrow church creeds, and belongs to man in all his relations—the common property of all churches alike, the common heritage both of the church and the State.

Who will say that the State or civil power cannot recognize it in this character and use it for this purpose—in the character of a Divine code of virtue and for the purpose of teaching morality—without trespassing on forbidden ecclesiastical grounds? Who will deny that the Bible, as the only recognized revelation from God, furnishes this broad ground of a common Christianity and a common morality far wider than any church creed, and that the State may occupy that ground in education? There are hundreds of men all over the country, belonging to no church and professing no religious creed, who yet read the Bible and stand on that very ground every day. And why may not the State and the State school? In fact, the State has always occupied that ground, and on it has not only recognized but used the Bible before our common school system existed. It is on that ground—of its being our sacred book, containing a revelation of morality from God, founded on eternal sanctions—that the Bible has been used in courts of justice in the administration of an oath or in the inauguration of men to great public offices. Does the State thereby trespass on religious ground or commit itself to either side of the Protestant and Roman Catholic controversy? And suppose a judge should see fit to open his court by reading the decalogue, or, the more to impress a jury with the solemnity of their office, should read or quote any other portion of the book, would he be thereby incur the charge of teaching religion or trespassing even on a people's rights of conscience?

Now virtue is as important to man, even for this life, as intelligence. Moral training is as much a part of education as intellectual. Morality is as fully within the sphere of that education which is given in the public school as geography, history, or any other branch of knowledge. And therefore the Bible, being the basis of all morality, not only may be used consistently but ought to be used in the public school.

The principle on which the Bible is used in our courts of justice in the administration of an oath serves at least to illustrate that on which we depend and justify its use in our public schools. It is a revelation from God to all men, in all their relations, civil as well as ecclesiastical, public as well as private, for the duties of this world as well as the next—the basis of all our civilization and all our jurisprudence—our code of morality and virtue—in a word, our sacred book. And the question arises—a question for the citizen, the statesman, the patriot: Shall its existence be ignored in a system of public education which requires virtue and intelligence, as alike essential to the good of the citizen and the good of the State? In an arena, where moral and intellectual training must be given, where the greatest and best books are needed, how are you going to dispense with this greatest and best of all books—this one sacred book, which, on every question of moral duty, is worth every other book in the world? Are you going to admit, as you must, that it is a revelation, and the only one in the world from God, to teach man all moral duties, and then deliberately exclude it from your school system, where you admit morality must be inculcated? Now, the question here is, not which particular version of two you will prefer, but whether you, as a statesman and patriot, will exclude all—whether you, looking at the thing, even from the human side, as Washington or Franklin might have done, will strike from your system the only code of morals in the world, which has a Divine sanction, because narrow minded churchmen cannot agree which is the best version of it. Why, any version, for your purpose, is infinitely better than none; and as a statesman and patriot, you should decide to admit the Bible into your schools, for the purpose of moral instruction, just as if there were not a Protestant or Catholic in the world. And this is the way we decide the question on its own merits; for we are not now deciding for the church, but for the State; not a question of religion, but of moral training. Thus we say it is the *purpose* for which it is used, that justifies and vindicates the use of the Bible in the public schools. That purpose is not to indoctrinate the child in any particular church creed, but to give it a wholesome moral influence in all its education which can be done by nothing so effectively as the reading of the Bible. Where the Bible is read for this purpose, and read without note, comment, or interpretation from the teacher, it strikes us, that the sectarian zeal, which can still find fault, is as excessive as it is unreasonable.

The editor of the Democrat has virtually admitted all this at the close of his article. He says: 'All we expect of the common school is, that it shall not be irreligious. The tone of its teaching must be moral, correct, and pure. That is precisely the reason why we advocate the presence of the Bible in the school—that it may not be irreligious—that its teaching may be moral, correct, and pure. We do not wish to teach religion in the public school. We advocate the use of no church catechism, Protestant or Catholic. We wish only to shed over all the schools, and all the course of secular instruction, the genial influence of our broad common Christianity and of a pure, healthful morality. And we know of no method on earth so effective for that, so easy and so unexceptionable, as the simple daily reading of the Book of God.

But there is another reason aside from this, vindicating the use of our English Bible in the common schools. It has become a standard and a classic of our language. As a matter of general historic interest, as well as on the ground of superior classic beauty, we think the old English Bible has claims to a place somewhere in every course of primary or of liberal education. There are arguments in its favor over and above every other version in existence, or any other that can now be formed. Aside from all its religious instructions, and all its sublime morality, how is it possible to ignore its existence, and yet do justice to the world's history, or tell the tale of modern civilization, or reveal all the classic glory of our mother English? Will you deliberately cut the child off, during his course at the public school, from all those pure streams of English undefiled that flow through the Bible? In schools, whose aim is to give the best possible English education, will you at the only shut him out even from hearing the greatest of all English books? Will you begin and finish his education without ever telling him of its glory? But if you may tell him of the Protestant Bible—of its being a sacred book—a good book—a great book—why may you not read it to him or let him read it? There is less objection to reading it than to telling about it, if the objector is disposed to find fault. Even as a Protestant version—having the history it has and exerting the influence it does—the old English Bible has claims which ought to commend it even to Roman Catholics, whose children would be none the worse as scholars to learn something about it, even if they should reject it as churchmen.

But the difficulty suggested by the Democrat is, that it is injustice to Roman Catholics to require the Protestant version of the Bible to be used in these schools, because the Catholics do not regard that version as authentic, or as being the Word of God. Now, in our judgment, as already stated, it would be an easy matter to adjust that difficulty, as to what particular version should be used, if we once decide that any version should be used. Clearly, the best version we have ought to be used. We should be perfectly willing, however, to compromise the matter by using the best Protestant version and the best Roman Catholic version conjointly—the common English Bible for the children of Protestants, the Douay or any other version for the children of Roman Catholics. We should be willing, as Protestants, to concede thus far; although, from the fact that our old English version has become a standard classic of the language, there are many reasons in its favor over and above all others. If the Roman Catholics would agree to send their children and to have the Bible read in the schools, in any form, we think it would be an easy matter so to arrange the reading of it as to trespass on no man's scruples of conscience as to a version.

But at this point we are met with the reply that they do not wish to have it read at all; that the public reading of it in school, either to the children or by the children, is contrary to the received creed of their church. Well, even here again, we would so far concede to their peculiar views as not to constrain the reading of it. If they object, we would not compel their children to read it, or to be present and hear the reading of it, even by the teacher. We would leave all this entirely to their choice. But further than this we can never go. Further than this it is unreasonable to expect the vast Protestant majority of this country ever to yield, even for the sake of cooperation. When, not satisfied with having their own version read or no version read to their own children, they demand, as the only alternative to a concerted and settled opposition to the whole system on their part, that our old, time-honored English Bible shall be excluded from the schools altogether, even from the hearing of Protestant children, along with all the great public benefits which flow from it, we feel that the demand is unjust and unreasonable and must be resisted. And when under these circumstances and with these concessions men still withhold their children and oppose the whole system, complaining of injustice and oppression because they are taxed to support it, we cannot help thinking that the burden is one imposed by themselves; and that there is far more unreasonableness on their part in asking the vast body of their Protestant fellow-citizens to abandon a system which they hold to be the very salvation of the country than there is on the part of the majority in requiring them to pay a tax, which they might get the benefit of if they would.

The article above was prepared full three months ago, but shut out from our columns for the time by other and perhaps less important matter. The subject is not one of mere transient interest.

THE VANSICKLE CASE.—The examination of Bernard Nadal, for killing Vansickle, took place in the city court yesterday. The coroner, Dr. Buchanan, and Drs. Goldsmith, Richardson, and Knapp testified as to the nature of the wounds on Vansickle. The mortal wound was on the right side of the head, which had evidently been inflicted by a blunt instrument. He had a slight wound on the back of the head and a bruise on the side, neither of which was serious. Dr. Knapp saw Vansickle immediately after he received the wounds, which was about seven o'clock in the morning, and told him to go to bed and use cold applications. The other physicians were not called till after dinner, when he was insensible. He died at five o'clock in the evening.

About a dozen witnesses for the Commonwealth were examined, whose testimony agreed in every material point. The defense introduced no witnesses whatever. It was proven that Vansickle and Thos. S. Nadal, the father of Bernard, were in conversation at the ship-yard, and Nadal remarked to Vansickle that it was false. Nadal then left Vansickle, and the latter followed him, saying if you call me a liar again I'll knock you down. Vansickle was then pursuing Nadal and remarked, 'I believe I'll hit you anyhow,' and gave Nadal a pretty hard blow from behind, which staggered him, but he (Nadal) managed to keep on his legs and ran, Vansickle pursuing him, and aiming several more blows at Nadal, which the latter dodged. Bernard Nadal was about fifteen feet off, and, seeing his father struck, ran towards Vansickle, picking up a piece of timber as he ran, and when within five or six feet of Vansickle threw it at him, which knocked him down. The elder Nadal had his back turned towards Vansickle, and was some few feet ahead of him. Turning round, he (the father) saw Vansickle down, and not knowing that his son had knocked him down, he took advantage of his [illegible] and gave him three or four licks with his fist. Bernard then ran up and took his father off from Vansickle. Vansickle was very weak and was assisted by one of the men in the ship-yard in walking to Smith's tavern.

It was also proven that Vansickle was a very muscular man, while both the Nadals are small, especially the father.

The Court held Bernard Nadal to bail in $1,500 to answer a charge of manslaughter. The bail was given.

DOUGLAS QUESTIONED.—Senator Douglas, it seems, cannot bear to be pressed home upon the subject of his late declarations in regard to slavery in the Territories. It annoys him dreadfully. His different positions, all maintained with equal violence, are irreconcilable, and so his policy is to get furious at even the most courteous interrogatories.

At Pontiac a few days ago the Senator, to make a show of boldness, actually solicited questions from the audience, declaring his readiness to answer one and all. Thereupon a gentleman stepped upon the platform and propounded the following:

> If a person holds a slave in a Territory by virtue of the Constitution of the United States in which there are no "police regulations" enforcing his right to hold such property, and that slave goes into a free State, can he be recovered as a fugitive slave, under the provisions of the fugitive slave law?

This question certainly seems to have been civil and proper enough, but Douglas, approaching his questioner with upraised hand and flashing eyes, shaking his shaggy locks, and trembling with rage, poured forth on him a volley of billingsgate of the fiercest description. Of course the asker of that question didn't much like to ask any more, but another person, whose nerves were in good condition, leaped upon the platform and popped this at the Senator:

> Would not the spirit of the Dred Scott decision annul all the acts of the Territorial Legislature in case they enacted laws "unfriendly to the holding of slaves in a Territory while a Territory?"

Most assuredly there was nothing in that plain and courteous question which should have excited in the slightest degree the wrath of a speaker who had directly invited questions, yet Douglas fairly raved, declared that no *gentleman* would ask such a question, and declined to be interrogated further. He must be in a bad way.

☞ Should the telegraphic cable be lost after an expenditure of over a million to lay it, what an addition to the unknown wealth of the depths of the ocean. Alas! for human hopes, when the mocking, moaning sea laughs hollowly, like a grim miser as he counts his hoards, and revels until the treasures he has snatched from man and science, to keep for evermore locked in its dark and charnel guardianship.

> If every stump in Kansas were a negro, every tree upon her soil a slave driver, and every twig upon the trees a lash to scourge a negro to his daily toil, I would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

This infamous sentiment was uttered upon the stump a few days ago by the Hon. James Hughes, the Indiana member of Congress, who challenged a man for the avowed purpose of avoiding a fight.

☞ Manufactures is King, to use a Carlyleism, or is entitled to rank as the peer of royalty. Queen Victoria has consented, on the next visit to one of her towns, to be the guest of its Mayor, who is a manufacturer—a worker in iron and machinery, another "John Halifax, Gentleman," we presume.

☞ At the Douglas convention of Lasalle county, the first business transacted was to take a vote to allow one of the delegates to read an advertisement of a *stolen horse*. The sagacious owner knew exactly where to go to find the thief.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that the editor of the New York Herald "is catching it in all quarters." Especially the hind-quarters, we presume.

> The slang phrase, "not a red cent," must shortly become obsolete for the new cent is as white as silver.—*Democrat.*

"Nary a nickle" is now the Chesterfieldian phraseology among the sprigs of Young America.

☞ The London News says that "the U. S. Government seems to be gazing intently upon Cuba." We believe that our President is *taking a squint* at it.

☞ The times require the services of some great political surgeon. They are out of joint.

☞ The following are the rates of freight from the principal points West to New York, for one hundred pounds, established by the late railroad convention in Philadelphia:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
From Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, and Piqua	[illegible]	$1 [illegible]	$1 50	$0 [illegible]
From Louisville	1 [illegible]	1 02	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
From Cairo	1 70	1 41	1 16	0 85
From Evansville and St. Lou.	1 [illegible]	1 25	1 10	0 80
From Vincennes	1 [illegible]	1 21	1 00	0 70
From Madison	1 [illegible]	1 02	0 83	0 [illegible]
From Terre Haute	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	0 73
From Indianapolis	1 25	0 93	0 7[illegible]	0 53
From Jeffersonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From New Albany	1 45	1 12	0 93	0 71
From Lafayette	[illegible]	1 04	[illegible]	0 6[illegible]
From [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 1[illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
From Toledo	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	0 7[illegible]
From Decatur	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	0 7[illegible]
From Springfield, Ill.	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
From Jacksonv. and Naples	1 70	1 [illegible]	1 14	0 86
From Chicago	1 [illegible]	1 16	1 00	0 75

TRENTON, Sept. 15.

Mr. James W. Wall was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention in the Second District. The resolutions favor popular sovereignty and the admission of Kansas [illegible] establishment of Quarantine on Sandy Hook, and for protection to our men by general appropriation.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The Washington Star says the fleet will comprise the following vessels: The frigate Sabine (the flag ship of Commodore Shubrick), 50 guns; sloops Falmouth, now on the coast of Brazil, 20 guns, and Preble, 16 guns; brigs Perry, 6 guns, Bainbridge, 6 guns, and Dolphin, 4 guns; steamers Fulton, 5 guns, Water Witch, 2 guns, and the revenue steamer Harriet Lane (not rated) and the store-ship Supply, 4 guns. Besides these it is now understood that the Caledonian, Memphis, Westernport, and Atlanta, of the Cromwell line of steamers, have been negotiated for, and will, no doubt, be chartered, together with one other steamer yet to be selected. Thus the entire fleet will comprise 15 vessels. The command will devolve on Commodore Shubrick, the senior post-captain of the Navy, who takes charge of the Brazil squadron to relieve Commodore Forrest. Commodore Page, it is understood, will have immediate command of the fleet, comprising all the above named vessels, except the flag ship Sabine. The latter will not probably ascend the river as far as the scene of operations on account of her heavier draught.

Judge Bowlin has had interviews with the President and Gen. Cass, and will return to St. Louis for a few days preparatory to sailing. It is understood that he will be instructed to demand—first, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; second, full indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for all losses sustained by them; and third, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton. Upon the refusal of either one of these demands Commodore Shubrick will be called upon to enforce them.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—All the New York papers appear to have had "private advices from London by the Vanderbilt," to the effect that the whole reliance of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is now upon Professor Hughes' instruments. One of his assistants was to leave England for Trinity Bay "on or about the 8th inst." The paragraph further limits even Prof. Hughes' ability to the transmission of from three to six words per minute. The Commercial Advertiser thinks the prospect far from promising.

ARRIVALS OF MORMONS AT NEBRASKA CITY.—On Monday, the 31st ult., seventy Mormons arrived at Nebraska City, direct from Salt Lake City, which place they left eight weeks previously. They left on account of the harsh tyranny practised by the Mormon leaders, and declare that there are numbers of others similarly dissatisfied with their lot, who would gladly leave if they had the opportunity and were able. Much destitution and hard times are reported as existing in the Territory.

JIM LANE WHIPPED.—Jim Lane, of Kansas, has been brought down to a level with the Governor of Missouri. He has been whipped, as we learn by the St. Joseph papers. The whipping was done by a lawyer named Quigley, and occurred in one of the border towns of Kansas. Lane was dissatisfied with the thrashing and sent a challenge to Quigley. It was accepted, and a duel was expected.

TREATY WITH CHINA.—A dispatch from Washington states that information has been received at the State Department from Mr. Reed, our Minister to China, that he had succeeded in negotiating a treaty similar to those made by France and England with the Celestials. We are to have a Minister at Pekin, and it is said that the Emperor regards the United States with much favor.

☞ The following is from the Shelbyville (Ky.) News. It will be seen that the editor of that paper views the scandalous position of Senator Douglas in regard to slavery in the Territories just as we do and just as every man of the least pretension to candor must view it:

> This is the rankest abolitionism, and worse and more dangerous for its specious garment of popular sovereignty. As to what the Supreme Court of the United States may *hereafter* decide, we do not care to speculate. It has *already* enunciated its opinion, that the Constitution of the United States recognizes the right of property of the master in the slave, that the Constitution makes no distinction between slave property and any other property—that no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or to *deny* to property in slaves the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of Government. That is what the Supreme Court has decided. And the principle of the position of Mr. Douglas is directly opposed to the principles of the opinion of the court. It is a position in spirit identical with that occupied by the Black Republicans, and which the American party denounced so vehemently in the Presidential canvass of 1856. But it is more dishonest and villainous. The Black Republicans affirm the *right* of Congress to prohibit negro slavery in the Territories, and that the people, after applying for admission into the Union, and on forming a State constitution, then have the power to prohibit or establish the institution of negro slavery. Mr Douglas's position concedes that the constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in slaves, and denies the right of Federal authority to interfere one way or the other with it, but claims that the irresponsible Legislature of a Territory has the right to pass laws prohibiting and excluding negro slavery, prior to the formation of a State constitution. That is to say, that while Congress cannot act in the matter, without violating the guarantees of the Constitution, the Legislature of a Territory can! that the Territorial Legislature can do any act which the constitution forbids Congress to do, although the constitution gives Congress supreme power to legislate for the Territories.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TOOLEYWHAGS AND SO FORTH.

"They pull your patience up by the roots," said Top Lofty. "They bore you with the erratic remains of defunct devilities. They plow and harrow you up with drivelling inanities. They would make his Satanic Majesty forswear his abiding place, and seek a 'lower deep.'"

Top Lofty gave a variety of diabolically sneering puffs from his cigar. He was ill at ease, and was disposed to vent his feelings in sarcastic gasps.

"Are my ears forever to be pained with the senseless jargon of Tooleywhags? Brainless bladder-heads rattling forever with flatulent brains! No wonder Cowper wished for a 'lodge in some vast wilderness.' The discordant howls of savage beasts were more tolerable than the incessant nothingness of Tooleywhags."

He was talking at me, but not to me. As he was not in a mood to be disturbed, I held my peace and permitted him [illegible]

"[illegible] Mr. Invalid Tooleywhag [illegible] to distraction by giving me a [illegible] 'Throw physic to the dogs!' 'An ounce of civet, good Apothecary, to sweeten my imagination with.' If I retire to my apartment, for the sake of quiet, one of those donkeys of Tooleywhags forces an entrance and persuades me to take refuge by fleeing from his pestiferous presence.

"Yes, I was driven from Saratoga by Miss Belle Tooleywhag. Her head looked like a pippin on the top of a haystack. Hoops! save the mark! She wore a series of [illegible]. You might sail round the world before you could circumvent her. My haystack compliment and the [illegible] She 'cut' and never 'come again' to annoy me. The Tooleywhag family denounced me as a 'monster,' and with that sociable title I took my departure."

With an expression of face heralding the [illegible] agreeable, Top arose, "pulled the string," and ordered a bottle of Catawba. He vaguely apologized by saying he was feverish and that the "sovereign'st thing on earth," for a fever, was sparkling Catawba. I continued perusing "White Lies."

"You don't indulge?"

I gave my head a negative shake.

"Well, so much the better. Your starved outline needs more substantial filling up than gas and wind. Here is what you want. Give up condiments and succulents and fall to eating like hedgers and ditchers." He quoted:

"Beef is rare within these oxless isles,
Goat's flesh they have, and sweet meat and mutton."

Beef, rare beef and mutton, will lard your spare ribs with substantial fat. Turn your whole attention to exercise and eating and don't be forever sitting like a death's head at a feast."

He continued to sip his wine complacently, and was evidently growing good natured. I had become deeply interested in "White Lies."

"What with table talk and stable talk, Tooleywhags, and John Donkeys, I have little peace of mind left," continued Top. "If I make a Tooleywhag of myself to you, let me know, and we will part forever."

"By no means," I replied; "your company is always agreeable always entertaining."

"Thank you!"

He took a fresh cigar and puffed away with as much vigor as if he had resolved to stifle his tormentors in tenacious smoke. Each whiff was fired as if it were a bomb-shell directed at the head of an enemy.

"Smoke?"

"No!"

"No! Well, it is about the only pleasure I have—at all events it is one of the greatest. Deprive me of my Cubas and I verily believe I would sink to the degradation of a Tooleywhag. Smoking is the attic salt of my life's ordinary. Without a real Havana, existence would become as tasteless as a mess of pottage without salt. Fancy to yourself an Arab without his steed—a Turk without a harem—a Patlander without his shillelah—a Yankee without his lager beer—or a modern belle without [illegible] and you can imagine how lost I would be without my cigar. To me it is 'tired nature's sweet restorer, chief nourisher in life's feast.'"

And so he went on apostrophizing until his head was lost in a cloud of smoke.

"White Lies" were beginning to grow dark. The lines were fast running into "pi"—it was the hour for our evening walk.

Top Lofty and myself walked together in silence to the eminence beyond the Cemetery and gazed with speechless admiration on a golden and glorious sunset. The monuments of those who slept their last long sleep stretched away before us in the white purity of an angelic host. Language would have been a mockery. We were wrapped in feelings that did not belong to earth. "Passing away" seemed written everywhere in this blessed autumn evening—the departing sun, the quiet church-yard, the falling leaf, the fading light, the rivulet creeping away to the great ocean of eternity.

We retraced our steps.

"How infinitely a Tooleywhag would have marred that holy hour!"

"Yes!"

"Let us hope that at some future day the world will grow wiser and learn there is a silent eloquence more soul subduing than was ever uttered by the Tooleywhag family."

R.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 13.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 10th, twenty days out. The Mormons continued to arrive in the city from the south, and were entering upon their usual avocations. Brigham Young still keeps himself concealed, and lives in constant danger and fear of vengeance from his own people, who have become greatly incensed at the unveiling of his numerous frauds. This confirms former reports.

One company of troops had left Fort Bridger for Oregon, and others would leave soon. Indians all quiet. Full reports confirm the news of the South Platte gold mines. Several traders and mountaineers were met, who said they had been to the mines, and who had in their possession many specimens found there.

They say many miners, without tools and no other appliances except tin pans, were getting three to five dollars daily. Many traders and others were met en route for gold regions. Col. Hoe's Battalion of Utah volunteers, under Lieut. Hill, arrived at Fort to-day, where they will be paid off and mustered out of service.

Col. Cooke, Lieutenants Buford and Pegram, second dragoons; Captains Gore and Donevant, tenth infantry, arrived this evening from Utah. Sixth infantry would leave Fort Bridger about the twenty-fourth of August. Col. Canby, with two companies second dragoons, two companies third infantry, and one company seventh infantry, are daily expected at Bridger to relieve the sixth. The company engineers had left for Leavenworth, and Captains Dessaussure and Stewart's companies of cavalry would leave in a few days.

WASHINGTON, September 15.

The President has ordered the further postponement of the Kansas land sales till July next. The reason for this is stated to be in the financial pressure in this country and consequent inability of the settlers to prove and pay for the preemption by the time fixed by the proclamation ordering the sales in November. The lands comprise three millions acres. The President has ordered the new land office, about to be established in New Mexico, to be located in Santa Fe.

General Harney to-day received his final orders before leaving for the new military district of Oregon.

Lord Napier left this city to-day for the North.

The Charleston Courier learns from a passenger by the Catawba, that a Dutch coolie ship which arrived at Havana on the 5th inst. brought information of the capture of the brig St. Andrew, formerly of that state, in the early part of June last, on the African coast by a British steamer under the suspicion that she was to be employed in the slave trade. The vessel and her crew were taken to St. Helena for trial. The Courier is under the impression that the St. Andrew was sold to parties in Cuba, and they were no doubt the owners on this voyage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The Government is waiting with intense anxiety the progress of events in Mexico, but there is no official data which justifies any conclusion as to the result. Minister Forsyth's conduct has not been in consequence of special instructions.

The Cass-Herrera treaty, as modified by New Granada, is still under consideration by the Administration. Whatever may be determined upon will be submitted to the Senate.

The President, who has left for Wheatland on private business, will probably be absent for a week.

SAVANNAH, September 16.

The Mayor reports three deaths from yellow fever during the week ending on Tuesday.

☞ The Chicago Tribune states that De Riviere, the Zouave, is a fellow who flourished in that city about a year ago under the name of Signor Moreau, alias Count, who duped and diddled a number of the citizens. He played the same game in Boston and Roxbury. He is a native of Lima, but behaved so badly that he had to leave. He subsequently visited Chili and Valparaiso, where he was condemned for crime, but succeeded in making his escape.

☞ A Mr. Tompkins, indicted for arson and murder, has been elected a delegate to the Democratic State convention of New York. He will probably be the president of that body unless there shall be among its delegates some one indicted for arson, murder, and rape.

☞ The stopping of the submarine electrical current has put no stop to the controversy as to who was the projector of the laying of the cable, though it seems to distract considerably from the interest of the question.

UTAH.—The Utah mail has arrived, and brings the important intelligence that Brigham Young is steadily losing ground with the Saints.

☞ The following awards were made at the Lexington fair on Wednesday evening. We published the awards on the morning of that day yesterday:

HOGS.

Boar, 2 years and upward, 6 entries. Premium and certificate, R. Allen, Fayette.
Boar, 1 year and under 2, 11 entries. Premium, J. C. Montague, Fayette.
Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, 5 entries. Premium, Rich. Allen, Fayette.
Sow, 2 years and upwards, 6 entries. Premium, S. H. Clay, Bourbon; certificate, R. Allen, Fayette.
Sow, 1 year and under 2, 3 entries. Premium and certificate James Foley, Fayette.
Sow pig, 8 months, 5 entries. Premium, Rich. Allen, Fayette; certificate, L. P. Tarlton, Fayette.
Pair of pigs, under 6 months, 4 entries. Premium, W. R. Estill, Fayette; certificate, Rich. Allen, Fayette.
Five fat hogs, 11 entries. Premium, Jas. Foley, Fayette; certificate, John E. Cromwell, Fayette.

SHEEP.

Long wool buck, 3 entries. Premium, G. M. Bedford; certificate, J. A. Humphreys.
Long wool buck yearling, 3 entries. Premium and certificate, R. A. Alexander.
Best pair of lambs, 4 entries. Premium, H. Barkley.

CATTLE.

Fat bullock, 4 years and upwards, 8 entries. Premium, James Calloway, Henry; certificate, C. F. Garrard, Fayette.
Free martin or spayed heifer, 4 years and upwards, 4 entries. Premium, James Calloway, Henry; certificate, Jem Duncan, Clark.
Best fat bullock, 3 years and under 4, 5 entries. Premium, Alex. Hopkins, Henry; certificate, Muir & Childs, Fayette.
Free martin or spayed heifer, 3 years and under 4, 10 entries. Premium.
Fat bullock, free martin, spayed heifer, or cow, 2 years and under 3, 5 entries. Premium, Alexander Hopkins, Henry; certificate, R. A. Alexander, Woodford.
Same, 1 year and under 2, 3 entries. Premium, R. B. Estill, Fayette; certificate, W. Adams, Fayette.
Same, under 1 year, 12 entries. Premium, Wm. Adams, Fayette; certificate, L. P. Tarlton, Fayette.
Yoke of oxen, 3 and under 4 years, entries. Premium, R. T. Dillard, Fayette; certificate, D. T. Sutherland, Fayette.
Yoke of oxen, 3 years and under, 5 entries. Premium, H. Lusk, Fayette; certificate, S. Muir, Fayette.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of last Sunday says:

> The dry, brief, but fearful records of the daily progress of the epidemic—which now holds possession of no one particular ward or street, but has its sway over the whole city—tell sufficiently their own tale to our friends abroad of the severe trial we are undergoing. The fever knows no abatement. In spite the large necessary diminution in the number of persons open to its attacks, the fell destroyer counts up his victims without diminution of numbers, and it is impossible to fix any turning point for the calamity. The many indications of fall and cool weather give us hope of a speedy relief, which cannot come too soon.
>
> One of the noticeable and melancholy features of the mortality of the season has been the large number of deaths among infants and children. Parents, poor and rich, will long remember this summer with painful reminiscences.
>
> The flood of commerce begins to beat its mighty wave around our counting-rooms and depots, our levee and warehouses. The immense trade centred here cannot await the departure of the epidemic to allow it full scope and set its mighty arms in motion. Cotton is king, even over death itself.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR.—Two persons were killed and several were wounded at the Ohio State fair at Sandusky on Wednesday. The Cincinnati Times says:

> Four celebrated roadsters were brought into the ring in competition for the prizes. The hub of one of the vehicles accidentally raked the wheel of another, and in an instant split and tore from it every felloe. The horse attached to the broken sulky bounded off at a fearful speed. As he ran fearfully around the circle, the mass of people rushed away from the enclosure.
>
> The horse, still dragging the broken vehicle, dashed against the enclosure, broke down the barrier, and pursued his course. Turning suddenly to the left, he bounded in under the ladies' platform, where a number of men, women, and children, totally ignorant of the cause of confusion, were setting. As he sprang among them he fell and his progress was stopped. The scene at this point at that time was fearful, men, women, and children flying in every direction, and the latter screaming with alarm.
>
> Several injured persons were picked up. An old gentleman named Mallack was taken up fatally injured. He died in one hour and a half after the accident. A lady was sitting holding her little girl by the hands. The horse fell upon them, and in rising again, kicked the child in the back. The mother was pronounced not dangerous. The child died. Quite a number of others were hurt in the rush, but only slightly.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

THE KANSAS GOLD QUESTION—THE PIKE PEAK EXCITEMENT.—We had yesterday an interview with Mr. J. C. Hemingray, of the firm of Hemingray & Co., Bankers of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory. This gentleman arrived, *en route* for the city of New York, on the steamer Alonzo Child, at 11 A. M. He courteously put us in possession of some deeply interesting information relative to the rumored gold region of Kansas.

Mr. E. Y. King, of Dayton, Ohio, arrived at Leavenworth City on the 10th inst., with a party from the Western Kansas border. He left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily "prospected" a rich gold region extending from the tributaries of the South Platte river to the head waters of the Arkansas. The party traversed freely over a belt of country two hundred miles long. Several parties were in the region, and they at length concentrated their forces, numbering one hundred and fifty-three persons. They join in the report that they found gold in all the places they "prospected," yielding from five to twenty cents to the panful of soil. They also found everywhere plenty of water and an abundance of pine timber. A specimen of the gold was shown us by Mr. Hemingray. It is in small particles, resembling the quartz soil washings of California.

A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday, the 13th inst., for the newly discovered gold region.

Another company of fifty persons will leave Leavenworth City on the 1st proximo.

Thus it is rendered certain that the Eastern as well as the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains is richly treasured with gold. A new gold fever may be predicted as plainly at hand. Further and more detailed accounts from Mr. King will be awaited with great interest. But his testimony is given as direct and positive, and corroborated by the entire party, to the statements above made.

More about the Gold Excitement.—In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the Alonzo Child, from the Missouri river, that the excitement is rapidly growing along the river. Companies of young men are going forward daily to the gold region, while others are forming for the same purpose. Several persons were passengers on the boat who bring with them specimens of the rich ore.

Mr. Isaac Eaton, of the Kansas stage line, is also a passenger on the boat, for the purpose of buying two hundred mules, so as to run his line from Fort Riley direct to Pike's Peak, which is 700 miles due west from that point. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of the auriferous region and its wonderful wealth.

The officers of the Alonzo Child conversed with parties who are positive that Pike's Peak will rival California in its yield of the precious metals.

From the Leavenworth City Journal we extract the following:

> *Kansas Gold Question—Pike Peak Discoveries.*—Frequent explorations have been made, and for several months past no inconsiderable attention has been directed to Pike's Peak, in the Western part of the Territory, as a "gold-bearing" region. Several parties of gold hunters left this Territory last spring. The news of gold discoveries are always received with incredulity, and this accounts for the little excitement which the frequent rumors of gold have created in this community. Within two weeks past, however, several persons have returned by different routes from the reported gold regions, all bringing with them the most enthusiastic report of the wealth of the "Kansas diggins," and what is better, specimens of the virgin quartz which, apparently, fully equals in value the richest ever brought from California. The fine gold, obtained by washing, is principally in the form of scales. This is in exceedingly minute particles, and requires care, skill, and proper implements to collect it thoroughly and successfully. With the inefficient and rude machines, or rather pans, not used by the miners, all save the coarse particles are lost. Yet those who have worked diligently have thus far realized, we are told, an average of ten dollars a day. This information comes through various sources, and we do not hesitate to say that it is entirely reliable.
>
> Mr King, who came in the other day, is known to many of our prominent citizens as an honorable gentleman, and one upon whose statements the most implicit reliance may be placed.
>
> We regard it now as a fixed *fact*, beyond cavil or dispute, that we have in Kansas placers of gold equally as rich as those of California.
>
> It would seem, too, that the gold discoveries of California would most unquestionably point to gold deposits on this side of the backbone of the continent. Gold, there, is found along the water courses, which take their rise far up among the mountains. The gold has, without doubt, been washed down and deposited among the sands of the beds of the streams. It is well known that, from one end of the continent to the other, streams which find their ultimate outlet in the western ocean, have a most a common source with those that flow towards the Atlantic. The only wonder is that these rich fields on the western slope, to which the experience of California so plainly points, have remained so long unprospected and undiscovered.
>
> This discovery has emboldened some of the most energetic citizens of Kansas to start a line of conveyances from Fort Riley to the gold region. This line will be put in operation as soon as the somewhat extensive arrangements for so large an undertaking can be consummated. We have now a daily line of coaches to Fort Riley, so that in a short time we shall have regular communication with this new El Dorado.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Major Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, has, by direction of the Secretary, just issued an order, saying: The President directs that the Department of the Pacific be divided into two parts—the southern part to be called the Department of California, the headquarters to be at San Francisco, and the northern part to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue river and Umpqua districts, to be called the Department of Oregon, the headquarters to be at Fort Vancouver.

Brevet Brigadier General Clarke is assigned to the command of the Department of California. In thus abridging the limits of his command, a measure demanded by the length of time required for communication between its northern and southern portions, the Secretary of War specially commends the activity, zeal, and judgment displayed by Clarke in concentrating the troops of his department for energetic operations against the hostile Indians of the north as soon as their outbreak became known.

General Harney is assigned to the Department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible dispatch.

The President directs that Capt. Pleasanton, of the 2d Dragoons, shall accompany Gen. Harney as Assistant Adjutant General. The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers will detail two officers and a detachment not exceeding fifty engineers and soldiers, with the complement of non-commissioned officers, for service in the department of Oregon. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for this detachment to Fort Vancouver. The several staff departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the department of Oregon from the California depots during the campaign against the Indians. The troops in the department of Oregon will be allowed two extra rations per week of desiccated vegetables.

Samuel Cole, long known as chief clerk of the Pension Office, has resigned in consequence of ill health.

The receipts into the Treasury during the last week amounted to $855,000, being $376,000 less than those of the previous week. $14,681,000 are on deposit, of which $12,373,000 are subject to draft—$9,691,000 are in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

The Democratic Convention has made the following nominations:

For Governor, Amasa J. Parker, all the other candidates withdrawing; Lieut. Governor, John J. Taylor, of Tioga; Canal Commissioner, Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara; State Prison Inspector, Edward S. Donelly, of New York.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1858.

GEN. CASS IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—The poor old man of the State Department seems to have more than his share of troubles, judging from the subjoined, which we find credited to the Washington correspondence of an Eastern paper:—"Strange rumors respecting the State Department have been afloat for some weeks. Two individuals named Laughlin and Bowyer, who write for the Union, were recently compensated by places in the Department. As soon as their appointment was known, grave charges of fraud, forgery, &c., were filed against them. Appleton, the Assistant Secretary, had known their characters, but had induced Gen. Cass to sign their commissions, by representing that the *President* desired the appointments; but the President, when the matter was brought to his attention, together with the charges, indignantly denied all knowledge of the individuals, and, after an exciting scene with Gen. Cass (which is said to have brought on the old man's recent attack of epilepsy) called Appleton to severe account for the deception. Appleton doesn't deny the newspaper charges that he is concerned with Wendell in the public printing, binding and advertising. Serious charges, moreover, have been filed against Stubbs, the disbursing agent of the Department, and his son, who, together, receive some $4,000 a year for service which could easily be performed by one person for $1,000. It is a little singular that all four of the persons implicated are Catholics, and three are Irish. Efforts have been made to smother these matters, but no doubt they will all come before Congress at its approaching session."

> *Resolved*, That while we recognize the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, we deny its right to establish slavery within the Territories, to extend slavery thereto or to declare its existence therein, against the voice and will of the people.

The editor of the Democrat tries to make a little capital out of the fact of our having endorsed this resolution, adopted the other day at Syracuse. We certainly did and do endorse it so far as it goes, but we expressly said that it doesn't go far enough—that, whilst denying the right of Congress to establish slavery in the Territories against the popular will, it should also have declared against the right of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories against the popular will.

But does the editor of the Democrat undertake to gainsay any part of the Syracuse resolution? Does he say, or will he, that Congress has the right to establish slavery in the Territories against the voice and will of the people? Can he say this without gainsaying everything that he has heretofore said upon the subject? Has he not said a thousand and one times, more or less, that Congress should not establish or exclude slavery anywhere in opposition to the popular will?

☞ Belcher Kay, whose death at Boston has been stated by telegraph, was one of the pests of society, spawned upon us from the old country. He was a man of mark among bruisers and fancy men. Through his early career in England was that of a felon, from whence he was transported to Van Dieman's Land; but he managed to escape from thence some years ago, and came to this country, where he took a high position among the "fancy." For a time he kept a gymnasium in Boston, and taught "the manly art of self-defence." A few years ago he left Boston and went to California, and was either expelled or ran away from there during the rule of the Vigilance Committee. He next made his appearance in Boston, and, about a year ago, shot an inoffensive man in an oyster saloon, but avoided arrest by leaving the city temporarily. He was 47 years of age, and died of disease of the heart. A thief by education, a murderer by instinct, and a Democrat by profession!

PROVISIONS AND HOGS.—The provision market is very dull and prices tend downward. The Cincinnati market is also dull and prices declining—bacon shoulders being quoted at six cents packed. We hear of few transactions in hogs in this State for a few days, there being a stand off between buyers and sellers. But West, hogs are offered freely at low figures. A house in this city was offered *twenty thousand* by telegraph, on Thursday, at two eligible packing points on the Upper Mississippi river, at 4½ cents net; and we hear of a purchase at a desirable point in Indiana of five thousand head at five cents net. We understand the Messrs. Quigley & Co., of Bowling Green, Ky., have contracted for some twenty-two thousand head to be packed there this winter at 5 cents net. It is estimated that full 30,000 head will be packed at that point this season.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NO CORPORATE BODY.—It has already been announced that the Roman Catholic Church was nonsuited in New York on Monday in the Supreme Court, and defeated in an effort to seize upon the estate of a superstitious Papist, who had been weak enough to devise his property—under certain conditions—to the Roman Catholic Church, *for the good of his soul.* The Express says that Judge Ingraham very justly decided that there is no such corporate body known to our laws as "the Roman Catholic Church;" and, as it is very doubtful whether, had Archbishop Hughes succeeded in obtaining the dead man's money, it would ever have done his soul any good, the decision of the Judge, awarding the property to the heir at law, must be generally approved. The fortune will be more properly placed in the heir's pocket than in the cash box of the great cathedral.

☞ Mr. Tal. P. Shaffner has never said, as charged by divers editors, that an electrical current could not be transmitted along a wire between Ireland and Newfoundland. In all that he has at any time written upon the subject, he has expressly disclaimed saying that an electrical current might not be thus transmitted, but, at the same time, he has assumed that it "*could not be made practically available for telegraphic purposes.*" Experience may yet refute this assumption, but experience has not refuted it yet. The submarine telegraph has not been made practically available for telegraphic purposes; it is, thus far, a failure—and it may never be anything else.

The laugh at Mr. Shaffner was at least got up prematurely.

☞ Complaints having been made to the Post-Office Department that the "care, custody, and conveyance of the mails are entrusted to persons not qualified, and under a suitable age," the following regulations, which are of long standing, are published for the benefit of all concerned:

Postmasters will cause their assistants and clerks, as well as letter carriers, contractors, and carriers, to take the oath of office required by law, and send them for file to the Department before they enter on their duties."

No person under the age of sixteen years should be employed as a mail carrier or clerk in a post-office. The special agents of the Department, and all postmasters, will promptly report all instances of noncompliance with these regulations.

☞ Our old friend Thos. S. Page has given notice that he is a candidate for reelection to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. If honesty, capacity, and faithfulness deserve a reward, the voters of Kentucky should continue Mr. Page in office. He has not a personal enemy in the world, and we have never heard a complaint against him in his official capacity.

☞ Several Locofoco leaders in New York were so confident of a partial victory in Vermont on receiving the first dispatches from that State, that they got up a grand dinner for themselves on the strength of it. But, just as they were sitting down to eat, further dispatches dispelled their comfortable delusion. They and their dinner were both *dished.*

☞ The Courier was in an ecstacy of delight when the telegraph reported probable gains in Maine for the Democrats. The truth is, they held their own (which was nothing) nobly; and, while mere rumors of good luck so excite them, they realize Young's couplet:

> Like rats in air-pumps, to subsist they strive
> On joys too thin to keep the soul alive.

☞ Ray Tompkins, the leader of the infamous mob that perpetrated arson and horrid murder in the destruction of the Quarantine buildings at Staten Island, has since been chosen a delegate to the Democratic State convention of New York. His qualifications are undoubted.

☞ A writer in the Washington Union says "there is something in the very looks of Mr. Buchanan which proclaims that in politics he knows no geographical distinctions." There is certainly something in his looks which proclaims that he knows very little of anything.

☞ We are sorry that our neighbor of the Democrat dares not utter his opinion of Mr. Buchanan. We fear that the necessity of concealing it will affect his health. How sad that he must

> "Let concealment, like a worm in the bud,
> Feed on his damask cheek!"

DEMOCRATIC UNITY.—Of the one hundred and five districts in New York, twenty-six were to be contested before the State convention on Wednesday last. It is thought that the Softs will have seventy delegates and the Hards thirty five.

☞ The editor of the Richmond South, well known for his strong disunion tendencies, has got into a fierce quarrel with Yancey's "Southern Leaguers," and we shouldn't be much astonished if he were to turn Union man and patriot just to spite them.

> There never has been a Democratic President who pleased the opposition. *Ky. Yeoman.*

And there have been two of them, within three years past, who did not please the party that elected them.

☞ The first information that nine-tenths of the people of the United States had of a war in Oregon was from the administration's tremendous estimate of five millions of dollars to pay the expenses of it.

☞ It is said that three hundred Mormon women in Utah have abandoned Mormonism and made their escape. Has our army taken them under its gallant protection?

☞ A disappointed adventurer, writing from Kansas, says he wouldn't give ten thousand dollars for the whole of Leavenworth. But we presume that *Leavenworth is worth 'leven.*

☞ If the Americans and the conservative portion of the Republicans think it their duty to break each others' heads, let them do so at a proper time—but first let them break the heads of the Democrats.

☞ One of Mr. Douglas's organs says that he is "a trump." He certainly owns a trump—a [illegible] that and he blows it tremendously.

☞ Dates from Santo Domingo to September 2 have been received, by which we learn that the revolution installed by Santa Anna against President Valverde, has been successful without a battle, because Valverde's troops would not fight. On the 28th of August, President Valverde issued his proclamation resigning his office.

☞ The Utica Herald announces the withdrawal of O. B. Matteson from the canvass for Congress.

☞ Mr. Standiford has furnished us with the list of awards at the Lexington Fair on Thursday morning:

BLOODED STALLIONS.

4 years and upwards, 12 entries. Premium, R. A. Alexander, Woodford; certificate, Joseph Hall.
3 and under 4 years, 5 entries. Premium, W. H. Vermont, Fayette.
2 and under 3 years, 8 entries. Premium, Alexander & Wheatley, Woodford; certificate, Capt. A. Buford, Woodford.
1 year and under 2, 4 entries. Premium, Rev. Cad Lesle, Franklin; certificate, Dr. E. Warfield, Fayette.
Under 1 year, 8 entries. Premium, J. C. Montegue, Fayette; certificate, Capt. A. Buford, Woodford.

BLOODED MARES.

4 years and upwards, 15 entries. Premium, Capt. A. Buford, Woodford; certificate, same.
3 years and under 4, 6 entries. Premium, Joseph Hall, Bourbon.
2 and under 3 years, 6 entries. Premium, R. A. Alexander, Woodford; certificate, same.
1 year and under 2, 5 entries. Premium, T. H. Clay, Fayette; certificate, Capt. A. Buford, Woodford.
Under 1 year, 6 entries. Premium, R. A. Alexander, Woodford; certificate, Capt. A. Buford, Woodford.

THIRD DAY.

DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

4 year and upwards, 5 entries. Premium, G. B. [illegible], Bourbon; certificate, James Carroll, Harrison.
2 and under 3 years, 6 entries. Premium, J. S. Todhunter, Fayette; certificate, W. L. Vanmeter, Fayette.

MARES.

3 and under 4 years, 6 entries. Premium, P. A. Kilgore, Mason; certificate, L. Childs.
2 years and under 3, 3 entries. Premium, T. H. Gray, Harrison; certificate, A. B. Bowman, Fayette.

BEST DRAUGHT GELDING.

3 entries. Premium, Jas. Carrol, Harrison; certificate, Jacob Hughes, Fayette.

MULES.

Horse mule, 2 years and upward, 13 entries. Premium and certificate, H. W. Rice, Bourbon.
Horse mule, 1 year and under 2, 7 entries. Premium and certificate, Samuel Muir, Fayette.
Horse mule colt, 12 entries. Premium, Robert Barker, Fayette; certificate, Muir and Childs, Fayette.
Mare mule, 2 years and upward, 2 entries. C. C. Rogers, Fayette; certificate, Childs and Muir, Fayette.
Mare mule, 1 year and under 2, 6 entries. Premium, W. R. Estill; certificate, J. R. Lincoln.
Mare mule colt, 10 entries. Premium, Jon. C. Payne, Scott; certificate, Dory Veal, Fayette.
Best pair broke mules, 9 entries. Premium, A. H. Childs, Woodford; certificate, J. H. Payne, Scott.

FUGITIVE SLAVE RESCUE IN WELLINGTON.—An Oberlin, Ohio, letter furnishes to the Cleveland Herald the particulars of a fugitive slave rescue which took place on Sunday afternoon in Wellington:

> Two strangers had been staying in Oberlin some weeks, and their constant communication with the Deputy U. S. Marshal made the Oberlinites suspicious. A farmer, said to be in the plot, residing some distance from Oberlin, hired a colored boy to work for him. Whilst the negro was on his way to the farm, he was arrested by Deputy Marshal Lowe, of Columbus, who, in company with two Southerners, bore the boy off to Wellington. Immediately on word being conveyed to Oberlin a strong party set out in pursuit, and on coming found the Wellington House blocked up and surrounded by a crowd, headed by a constable with a writ against the Marshal's party for kidnapping. The crowd rapidly increased, the house was entered and filled with men bent on the rescue of the negro. Ultimately the Southerners consented to let the boy go on condition they were not injured by the crowd. The promise was given and the boy soon speeding on his way to Canada.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE KREMLIN.—Bayard Taylor, in a recent very interesting letter from Moscow, thus describes the internal splendor of the ancient palace of the Czars:

> The plain exterior of the building gives no hint of the splendors within. I have seen all the palaces of Europe (with the exception of the Escurial), but I cannot now recall one in which the highest possible magnificence is so subservient to good taste, as here. Inlaid floors, of such beautiful design and such precious wood that you tread upon them with regret; capitals, cornices, and ceiling-soffits of gold; walls overlaid with fluted silk; giant candelabra of silver and malachite, and the soft gleam of many tinted marbles, combine to make this a truly imperial residence. The grand hall of St. George, all in white and gold, is literally incrusted with ornamental carved work; that of St. Alexander Nevesky is sumptuous in blue and gold; of St. Wladimir in crimson and gold; while in that of St. Elizabeth the walls are not only overlaid with gold, but the furniture of massive silver, but in the centre of every door is a Maltese cross formed of the largest diamonds! The eye does not tire of this unwonted splendor, nor does it seem difficult to dwell even in such dazzling halls.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

The steamer Persia arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 31—three days later.

The bullion in the Bank of England was increased during the week £143,000.

The steamship Prince Albert arrived out on the 1st inst.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 2d and the Europa at Liverpool on the 4th.

The continental news is not very important.

The papers contain the details of the American treaty with China. It is to be ratified within a year, and stipulates for the good offices of the United States in case of difficulties arising with other powers.

It is reported that Capt. Preedy, of the Agamemnon, and Mr. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, will be knighted. A grand banquet was given to the latter by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It passed off well. Mr. Field was toasted with enthusiasm. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was absent on account of the presence of Cardinal Wiseman.

Among other stipulations of the Chinese treaty are the following:

A direct correspondence between American ministers and the government of Pekin; the right of an annual visit to Pekin and permanent residence of ministers there, if accorded to other powers; suppression of piracy, and the opening of new ports to include Swatow and Taiwan, in Formosa; United States shipping never to pay higher duties than those of the most favored nations; double tonnage duty abolished; absolute toleration to christianity.

The legation of the United States is to be located for the present at Canton, but it is understood that hereafter it will be at Shanghae.

Russia and Saxony are endeavoring to persuade Hanover to accept indemnification Stade dues, but the latter displayed no inclination to accept the offer. It is further stated that the British Cabinet had announced its resolution not to pay such onerous dues.

France.—Functions of Governor General Algeria have been suppressed.

General McMahan has been appointed Chief of the land and sea forces, in consequence of threats of death to the Christians, made at Tripoli.

The French Consul at Beyrout had proceeded there to insist on measures of precaution.

China.—Great hostility continues to be shown towards the Foreign Residents at Canton, and the acting British Consul has advised them to be prepared for a sudden departure.

A blockade of the river of Canton has been established, as far as the Chinese boats are concerned, and trade is suspended. All native merchants, and a greater portion of the foreigners, have left.

A French man-of-war has shelled Shamur, a port in the Western suburbs, a Frenchman having been killed.

The United States steamer Mississippi was at Hong Kong. The steamers Powhattan and Antelope were in the Gulf of Pechelli.

Austria.—The Emperor of Austria has decreed that the National Bank shall resume cash payments on the 1st of November.

Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has emancipated 200,000 serfs belonging to the national domain.

A powder magazine, containing 200,000 pounds of powder, exploded at Astrakan, on the Caspian Sea, destroying half the town and killing half the inhabitants.

London, Saturday, Sept. 1.—A letter from Damascus says that the Russian consulate had been assaulted by fanatics, in consequence of which the consul had retired to Beyrout.

Letters from Vienna say that advices from Constantinople inspire fears for the safety of Christians. The existence of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan is confirmed.

Latest—London, Saturday, Sept. 4.—Consols close at 96⅝@96¾ both for money and account. American securities are quiet but steady.

REVENGING A SISTER'S WRONGS.—The neighborhood of the Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Seventh street was thrown into a state of great excitement about 6½ o'clock last evening in consequence of an attempt having been made to shoot a man by name of Robert Stephens. The assailant was a young man by the name of Robert Bell, who pursued his intended victim through the street toward the Second Avenue, followed by a large crowd of persons anxious to ascertain the cause and the result of the affray.

Officer Jerais took young Bell into custody. He made a strange statement relative to the cause which led him to commit the offense charged against him.

He said that he was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, of respectable parents, who gave him a good education, and subsequently placed him in a commercial house in Dublin, where he has, until his recent departure for this city, remained for a period of nine years. Receiving information or an intimation that one of his sisters had been seduced, or in some other manner deeply wronged by Stephens, he came to this country without the knowledge of his parents to avenge her.

It seems that an aunt of young Bell (his father's sister) married Stephens. About six or seven years ago Miss Sophia Bell, one of young Bell's ten sisters, came to this country to reside with her aunt, and did so until last fall or winter—about which period her aunt died with suspicious suddenness, as was noticed at the time by persons in the neighborhood, and, as it is now alleged by young Bell, in consequence of laudanum having been administered to her, with a view of removing all obstacles in the way of Stephens marrying his niece. No sooner was the aunt out of the way, than Stephens importuned his niece to marry him, but she refused, as she had an admirer of more suitable age, a young dry goods merchant, doing business in the Third avenue, to whom she was about to be married.

Mr. Stephens, with a view of creating a breach between the lovers, and of preventing the proposed marriage, wrote letters to the dry goods dealer, intimating that his intended was anything but what she ought to be. One of them was, in substance, as follows:

"C: I am astonished that you should think of marrying Sophia, who is as much my wife to day as she can be yours, if you marry her, to morrow."

Notwithstanding the receipt of these infamous insinuations, C., although the wedding was postponed for a short time, continued to visit the young lady at the house of Stephens, until the latter one day seized him by the throat, and committed an aggravated assault upon him. Miss Bell and a sister, Miss Fanny, who had also come to this country about the same time that their aunt died, left Stephens's house and engaged board elsewhere, when Miss Sophia was married and removed into the country to reside.

Whatever the conduct of the uncle (Stephens) may have been toward his nieces, their communication on the subject of their wrongs to their brother had the effect of inducing him to hasten hither to avenge them, and last evening he undertook to carry his designs into effect, by discharging a heavily loaded pistol at Stephens as he was leaving the carriage yard for home. The ball passed through the lappel of Stephens's coat. Young Bell asserts that he is prepared to prove that Mrs. Stephens was poisoned; and that her husband ruined his sister. He professes to be very sorry that he did not succeed in killing him, and hopes yet to accomplish his designs.—*New York Tribune, Sept. 5.*

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.

The Congressional conferees of the Sixteenth District reassembled to-day. After 126 unsuccessful ballots it was resolved to refer the matter back to the constituents of the several counties. There is no hope of a cordial settlement of the difficulty. The Administration are firm in their support and his opponents are equally firm in opposition. Another meeting will be held on the 24th inst.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17.

A railroad disaster occurred on Thursday before daylight on the Augusta and Savannah road, forty miles from here. [illegible], the engineer, a native of New Hampshire, and two firemen were killed. None of the passengers were injured. The train was made an awful wreck. The cause of the accident was the sinking of rails in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1858.

☞ Whilst rejoicing, as we sincerely do, at the numerous and increasing indications of a fit and timely union of all sections of the Opposition, we, nevertheless, cannot too frequently or too deeply impress on our Whig and American friends the importance of preserving their political identity for the present intact. Our own sense of this importance was certainly never more profound than it is at this moment.

The Republican party, notwithstanding its manifest and cheering progress in conservative views, still adheres in nearly every State of the North, to doctrines which the Whigs and Americans of the Union can never endorse. The abandonment of these doctrines as formal articles of political faith is the indispensable condition of a union of the Opposition; for only by such abandonment can the Whigs and Americans cooperate with the Republicans without dishonor. But how is this abandonment to be effected, if the Americans dissolve or greatly relax their organization in advance, leaving themselves, as they must in this event, at the sheer mercy of the contending parties in the field? It requires no argument to show that a disbanded or disorganized party can make no terms with a party in the full course of vigorous discipline. The idea is absurd. The only political union possible to the Whigs and Americans as individuals, or to any other party in a state of dissolution virtual or positive, is a union by assimilation. They must, if dissolved, be inevitably swallowed up by one or the other or both of the existing parties, without in the slightest degree impressing their own principles upon the body or bodies whose volume they augment. A dead or dissolving party is simply a carcass on which living parties fatten. Its members assume fresh political relations by incorporation, not by combination, taking the law from established organizations, instead of giving it to a new one. Such is not by any means the political union which the Whigs and Americans contemplate. It is not the entertainment they are anxious to assist in spreading. The union they have in view, it is unnecessary to say, is a combination of independent parties, on a basis honorable alike to each. But to this end the preservation of the independence of their own party is of course absolutely necessary. The force of this is axiomatic. Thus, obvious policy as well as the overruling instinct of self-preservation demands that the Americans shall maintain their organization in the highest vigor. But there is a weighty consideration of policy, less obvious than the one we have presented, which points in the same direction.

It cannot be denied that there is a possibility—not a very strong one perhaps at present, but still a clear possibility—that the next Presidential contest may assume a quadrangular shape. The Republicans, overrating their strength, may repeat in 1860 on the national theater what they have just done in New York, and, without abating their extreme pretensions, nominate Seward, or some one equally repugnant to the rest of the Opposition, for the Presidency. Douglas, covered with the odium of his atrocious Freeport heresy, may fail to obtain the nomination of the Charleston convention, which the mass of Southern men think he stands no chance of obtaining anyway, and, counting on the general confusion of parties, to say nothing of the stings of resentment and mortified ambition, may proclaim himself, or be proclaimed by the Western Democracy, an independent Democratic candidate. The Charleston convention will of course provide a regular Democratic nominee, leaving the Whigs and Americans, in the event of all this, at least an open chance for the prize. This, to be sure, is a speculation; but, lying plainly within the bounds of possibility as it does, it serves to place the policy we are urging in a very striking light. What if this, which *may* happen, should actually occur, and the American party, through lack of vigilance or firmness or discretion or any other cause, were in a state of virtual dissolution, unable to rally its forces, or put forth even the feeblest collective effort to improve the golden opportunity? What, if, when the glittering crown of victory hung within such easy reach, it should have too little vigor left to grasp it? The torments of Tantalus would be all but raptures compared with the pangs of self-reproach that would infallibly torture the Whig or American whose counsel or whose energies had contributed to so mortifying and fatal a result.

On the other hand, if the American organization is preserved in complete efficiency, how different the result. We shall then be in a condition, first, to exact from the Republicans the abandonment of their ultra and obnoxious doctrines as the basis of union, or, failing in that, to act independently, or in such combination as, looking to the actual complications of the canvass, may promise most for the success of our principles and the good of the nation. We shall, in that case, constitute a well-defined element, a marked power, in the struggle, modifying the issue, if not controlling it. We shall deserve and command at least respect, and, it may be, success, unexpected, brilliant success, also. Let, therefore, our Whig and American friends everywhere hold fast to their political identity as they would cling to life or honor. No matter what temporary or partial combinations a portion of them may see fit to form in the various local contests of the North, let them, above all things, for the present, preserve their character as Whigs or Americans untouched. Whatever they do, let them do with the bright insignia of their political faith blazing full upon their bosoms. Let the American party of the Union, in fine, as a measure vital to its honor and not less vital to the public interests, maintain its organization, heighten its vigor and efficiency, stand by its own beaming, unsullied colors, and be prepared, if necessary, to do high hearted if not victorious battle under them. Any other course would be literally suicidal.

☞ The New York Times undertakes to show by statistics that there is a greater consumption of whisky and a larger number of illegitimate children in Scotland in proportion to population than in any other country of Europe. There would unquestionably be more whisky drinking in Ireland than in Scotland if Paddy and Barney and Teddy and Teague could only manage to come by the whisky. But on the subject of illegitimate children, we should like to know what Sawnie has got to say for himself.

☞ The New York creditors of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, representing claims to the amount of $500,000, have commenced suits in the United States District Court of Ohio against the trustees and assignees personally. The trustees of the company gave the New York cashier, about two weeks since, an unconditional release from every liability.

☞ The Princeton (Ky.) Statesman, a Democratic organ, is dead. It was a very dirty concern. If all the dirt it threw at its betters in its lifetime were now piled upon its dead body, it would be buried as deep as the old giants when Jupiter hurled the mountains upon them.

☞ In a late speech at Corydon, Ind., John M. Wilson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the New Albany district, denounced Mr. English as a "liar, a scoundrel, and a coward." Such language did not befit the occasion. The truth is not to be told at all times.

☞ Our friend R. H. Johnson, who has been for some years editor of the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger, goes out of that paper with a very handsome valedictory, and Thomas Owens, Esq., comes in with an equally handsome salutatory.

☞ The Bowling Green, Ky., Gazette of the 15th inst., says C. M. Briggs, Esq., of this place, has been appointed by Governor Morehead to run the line between this State and Tennessee. The selection is a good one.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

Commander Bell has been appointed Light-House Inspector of the third district of New York vice McKinstry.

Detached Commander Stillwagen has been appointed Light-House Inspector of the fourth district of Philadelphia vice Steedman, who is appointed to command the brig Dolphin in place of Lieut. Maffit, who is a witness in the case of the recaptured Africans.

Lieut. J. P. Jones has been detached from ordnance duty and ordered as Light-House Inspector of the sixth district at Charleston vice Commander Hunter detached.

Surgeon Kellogg has been ordered to the Norfolk navy yard vice Cornick detached and ordered to the Roanoke as the fleet surgeon of the home squadron.

Surgeon Henderson has been ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Delany, detached.

Lieut. Lambert has been ordered to the Cyane in place of McLaughlin, who has been condemned by a judicial survey.

Robert A. Finlay, residing at Santa Cruz, has been appointed consul at that place, and Tapley W. Young, of Va., consul at Stuttgart.

The rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition will be at Buenos Ayres, a short distance from the mouth of the Paraguay river.

John Robb has been appointed chief clerk of the pension office.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 17.

A duel was fought this morning near this city between O. Jennings Wise and Sherrard Clemens. Clemens was wounded in the thigh. The cause of the difficulty was the recent comments in the Enquirer on Mr. Clemens's relation to the gubernatorial question. Mr. Clemens was the challenger.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 57.

There has been a duel between Wood, of the True Delta and Barbaren, of the ——. Rifles—three rounds—both unhurt.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 17.

Thurston, the aeronaut, who was carried off by his balloon yesterday, after the basket and netting were removed, he holding to the inflated portion and seated on the valve board, was seen yesterday at a quarter past one P. M., high up, in the direction of Malden, C. W., as ascertained by compass bearings by parties observing him.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway met with a serious accident at Platte River bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph, on the morning of the 15th, by which two laborers were drowned. Geo. Thompson, engineer, and two firemen were badly injured. Two or three passengers were slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned below that when the locomotive reached it the entire structure fell precipitating the whole train into the river.

MAMMOTH CORN.—Notwithstanding the drought, the reported short crops, &c., the yield of corn in Mason bids fair to be very fine. Our corresponding editor has been shown four ears of corn of the yellow variety, from the present season, on the farm of Geo. L. Allen, near Mayslick, which weigh in the aggregate five pounds and fourteen ounces—each measuring fourteen inches in length, and seven and a half inches in circumference. They average fourteen rows, with an aggregate of 3,208 grains.

He has also examined four ears of the white Tennessee corn from this season by R. H. Cohen, near Mayslick, which weigh aggregately five pounds, eight ounces each, measuring eleven inches in length, and eight and a half inches round. They average eighteen rows, with an aggregate of 3,720 grains.—*Maysville Eagle.*

PARAGUAY.—The attitude of hostility which our government has been compelled to assume towards Paraguay, and the unusual preparations made to vindicate our national honor and demand redress for indignities upon our flag, render such a description of our opponent as we find in the Cincinnati Gazette of peculiar interest. The little State of Paraguay lies near the heart of the South American continent, separated on the north from its most formidable neighbor, Brazil, by the river Xexuy, and a chain of precipitous mountains, and washed on the south and west by two large tributaries of the La Plata:

> Notwithstanding its seclusion from the centers of trade and civilization, the narrow extent of its territory and the almost Japanese exclusiveness of its commercial regulations, it has occupied and is destined to retain an important place in the public mind. Its population is, and long has been, but little larger than that of the city of New York, while its area is somewhat less than that of the State of Illinois. Enjoying a moist, but mild and healthful climate and blessed with a soil of rare fertility, it would seem to have been marked out by the hand of nature for the abode of peace and plenty. Such was for many years its fortune, if the stagnation of ecclesiastical tyranny and the rigid banishment of all mental and mechanical activity will admit of any but negative happiness.
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> In 1526, Sebastian Cabot, then in the service of Spain, visited its waters, and erected on the banks of the Parana a stone cross, as a testimony of its appropriation by his Catholic Majesty. Not many years after, in a fit of devotion, it was ceded to the then young and vigorous order of Jesuits, as the seat of a community where the reverend fathers might carry out their theocratic principles, undisturbed by the vices and other adverse influences of civilization. The simple-minded natives yielded an easy assent to the mild though unrelenting sway of the fathers, whose system of education repressed all vain ambition, while it taught the arts of agriculture and the duties of religion.
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> As the Sandwich Islands are pointed out as a triumph of the modern missionary enterprise, so the Catholic Church has ever referred with pride to the happy influences of the true faith in the sequestered pampas of the South. Even Voltaire, in his *Candide*, has drawn a complimentary though somewhat burlesqued picture of the Jesuits' success.
>
> In 1767, or a few years later, this delightful condition of affairs was ended. Long continued prosperity, the Portuguese conspiracy, and the revelations of the Jansenist controversy, proved the destruction of the society of Jesus, and in 1776 Paraguay was annexed to the vice royalty of Buenos Ayres. The revolutions of thirty years later threw its destinies into the hands of Dr. Francia, who, after some years of preparation, boldly assumed a power as arbitrary as that of the Jesuits, and lacking in that mildness of execution with which their piety had tempered their inflexible decrees. For fourteen years, Francia repelled all visitors, whether commercial or scientific. The humble trader and the veteran scholar Bonpland were alike imprisoned, and the energies of the people strained to the utmost to support the police that watched over them, in the form of a standing army of 25,000 men.
>
> At last, in 1840, the hoary headed tyrant expired, but the woes of his subjects did not die with him. The savage Lopez, in many respects his predecessor's counterpart, has not his cunning, and is wanting in that firmness for which the Doctor was so famous. His actions show rather the spite of a malicious boy, than the well settled policy of a despot on principle. By acts of violence against American visitors, by arrogant insults to his more powerful neighbors, and by violation of the most solemn engagements, he had long since incurred the anger of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and the United States, but his attack upon the Water Witch, in which two of her crew were killed, has especially roused the long slumbering spirit of our government. Steps for retaliation have already progressed so far that no opportunity will be granted Lopez to make reparation unless at the cannon's mouth, or under the inducements which the well constituted force that accompanies Judge Bowlin affords. The instructions just given our Commissioner direct him to demand first, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; second, full indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for all losses sustained by them; and, third, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton.
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> Upon the refusal of either one of these demands Commodore Shubrick will be called upon to enforce them.

THE CHESS CONTEST IN ENGLAND.—*Morphy Victorious over Loewenthall—Result of the Birmingham Chess Tournament—A Match between Morphy and Prof. Anderssen Arranged.*—From information received by the Vanderbilt we learn that Paul Morphy, the young American chess player, won the match he was playing with Herr Loewenthall, the score at the close standing thus:

Morphy	9
Loewenthall	3
Drawn	2

The match was for $500.

The Birmingham chess tournament has resulted (much to the surprise of the English chess world) in Herr Loewenthall's winning the first prize—a circumstance that must do much to reconcile him to his loss of the match with Morphy. Mr. Staunton, the great player, who so unsparingly criticised both Morphy and Loewenthall in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*, was beaten handsomely by the last named gentleman, who scored two straight games—thus winning the prize. Sometime since Herr Loewenthall was in the habit of receiving the odds of the pawn and move from Staunton, but now there seems to be but little difference between them; if any, they are in Loewenthall's favor.

Mr. Morphy's feat of playing eight blindfold games is astonishing all England. Seven of them he won and one he lost. He is now in Paris, where he will play with Monsieur Harrwitz and other continental players. The match between Staunton and Morphy for $5,000 will be played in London, commencing the first week in November. In the meantime the young American has engaged to play a match of twenty-one games with Prof. Anderssen, of Breslaw—supposed to be the best player in the world.

With regard to Mr. Morphy the London Sunday Times, of August 29, says:

> Young America seems to have for its destiny to take the lead in every branch. We shall not touch upon the events of the present time, however momentous they may be, but shall retrench us in our own domain, and there we find something unprecedented in the chess performances of our young friend beyond the sea. A young man of twenty appears amongst us, modest, without ostentation or assumption, and performs the most astonishing feats with a coolness as if it were all quite natural. Still, there is a self confidence and reliance on his own powers which determine him to travel all through Europe in search of a worthy antagonist, should he not find a conqueror here. This is, at least, a real chess-player from head to foot—such a one as few have yet appeared. Since the days of Philidor and Labourdonnais, we do not remember a similar apparition.
>
> Mr. Morphy honored us last week with a complete list of the victories he has here achieved, but, having received it too late for insertion, and a contemporary of ours having published it since it would be of little interest to repeat it. We shall simply mention that all the opponents which he has had till now—Messrs. Boden, Bird, and Barnes—have been losers by a large majority of games. Another player, who had a considerable reputation in our chess circles—the Rev. Mr. Owen—could not win one game in five, although he had the pawn and move given to him. Mr. Morphy having won the match we mentioned in our last number, has now to play another match, according to agreement, with pawn and two moves. The match with Herr Loewenthall, which has lately attracted the undivided attention of the chess world, also proves the greatness of our transatlantic guest.
>
> Imagine an experienced chess player, who, for nearly two score of years, has devoted his time to the study of chess openings, on the knowledge of which he prided himself with full right, and according to whose own testimony the knowledge of chess requires the study of an entire life—imagine, we say, that veteran succumbing to a young player of twenty years, and being so completely defeated as only to win three games out of fourteen! We must, however, confess that Mr. Morphy owes as yet the most striking proof of his great skill, having still to encounter the acknowledged champion of England. The feats of another American, Mr. Paulsen, are also astonishing. We have just received news from Chicago that this young player is on the eve of performing the marvellous feat of playing twenty games of chess simultaneously, without seeing the board or men, a feat which far surpasses everything we have as yet heard about blindfold chess.

[From the New York Herald, Administration.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

Mr. Senator Benjamin declines the Spanish mission, but you may rest assured that he has his reasons for it, and an understanding upon the subject. Above all things in the world, it is supposed that Mr. Belmont desires to step into the official shoes of that amiable automaton, Mr. Dodge, at Madrid, and Mr. Benjamin, taking one thing with another, will probably have not the slightest objection to Belmont's appointment. Benjamin, like Belmont, is of the house of Israel, and, while the financial schemes of the former lie in one direction, the aspirations of the latter lie in quite a different quarter.

After your New York State election (especially in the event of the success of the Democracy, which is very likely to be the result), you may see a lifting of the curtain which will show Mr. Belmont, some of your New York city Congressional politicians, and Slidell, Bright, Benjamin and others, all in the same group and in the same delicate game for the honors and spoils of the present and the next administration. You know how Mr. Belmont's financial contributions to the Democratic cause in 1852 operated upon "poor Pierce."

They secured Belmont the mission to the Hague, in which position, it is said, he realized some very splendid dividends, in the shape of Russian loans, &c. What, therefore, is it that could not be accomplished by such a diplomat at Madrid, with millions of money at his command, with the Rothschilds at his back, and with Cuba and a bankrupt Spanish treasury to work upon? This inquiry will suggest the political and financial value, at this crisis, of the Spanish mission of Mr. Belmont.

The Tammany Democracy, you may safely conjecture, understand the game, and some of their leaders have a pretty long finger in the pie, upon the principle that "one good turn will deserve another." Money will be needed to carry your November elections, State ticket and Congressional, and they who shall have supplied the funds will have a claim upon the recipients and the Administration which cannot very well be overlooked. In this connection it is said that the general programme of the parties concerned extends to your collector, and that among the first demands upon the President after your November election, hit or miss, will be a renewed demand for the head of poor Schell. Indeed, it is reported that this demand has already been made.

Within a day or two I hope to be able to enter more largely into the details and complications of this comprehensive business of the financiers and politicians involved. In the mean time, you may depend upon it, the President knows what he is about.

An important order has been issued by the President with respect to the public lands in Kansas. Lands that were to be brought into market this fall are not to be sold till the 1st of July, 1859. This is to enable settlers to purchase lands actually occupied, and to give a check to mere land speculators.

Lord Napier and Gen. Harney left Washington to day for New York. Lord Napier has but little to do here just now.

Gen. Harney will sail for his command in Washington and Oregon on the California steamer of the 20th. From the nature of the service and confidence in his ability he is not hampered with many instructions. The campaign against the Indians is left chiefly to his discretion, and he expects to bring it to a close next spring. He takes with him his faithful friend and able adjutant, Capt Pleasanton.

The Pharmaceutists of the United States are holding a convention in Washington, and, judging from the number present, it would appear the compounders of medicine are resolved to rival the doctors, who met here last year, in the development of their professional skill. There are 200 members present, and from nearly every State in the Union.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15.

A number of officers from Utah arrived to-day, among them Col. Alexander and Lieutenants Grover and Manadier of the 10th infantry, and Capt. Marcy of the 5th infantry.

No news of importance. The general impression seems to be that further trouble may be expected with the Mormons; that difficulties have been only postponed and not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leaves here to-morrow for Pike's Peak, and Wm. Russell will start a train of forty wagons in a few days.

Gentlemen are here from Leavenworth and Wyandott outfitting for companies from those places.

☞ A writer in the New York Evening Post, referring to the separation of Mrs. Hatch from her husband, says he has seen a list of forty trance speaking mediums, of both sexes, which will soon be made public, who have either separated from their husbands and wives, or are living in extreme unhappiness. The list includes most of the prominent speaking mediums of the country. Some of them have abandoned their husbands for other "affinities." One, who has figured in the recent Free Love Conventions is set down as having abandoned two husbands, both of whom are living—and one woman traded husbands with a sister spiritualist. The male mediums are represented as of the same sort.

☞ Frank Hill, formerly a clerk in the Little Rock post office, has been caught robbing it. He confessed and was committed to answer.

☞ We call attention to the following letter from the Louisville Postmaster. The failure of our paper upon certain routes is not his fault or ours. Let those at whose door it lies look out for themselves:

POST OFFICE, LOUISVILLE,
September 19, 1858.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I have seen a number of letters addressed to you recently, and have received several myself, complaining of the non receipt of your paper, and those complaints have of late been much more frequent on the line from this to Shawneetown than on any other route, and the fault is generally charged to this office, sometimes imputing to me carelessness and often stating that I have a desire to suppress the circulation of the Journal. I am satisfied that the editors of the Journal do not sympathize in this feeling toward me, but on the contrary believe that I would give every facility in my power for sending their paper through the mails. It is a very rare occurrence that your Daily fails to reach the office by 3 o'clock A. M., which is as late as I can give, to enable us to distribute, pack, label, and lock the bags which leave at 5 A. M.

Your Weekly is invariably sent to the office on Tuesday, and never, to my knowledge and belief, has a single paper or package failed being distributed on the day it was sent to the office. When your porter brings the first bag of papers from your office we immediately commence distributing them, and in a very short time after the delivery of your last bag of papers to the office they are all ready to be sent by the first mails leaving. There are two routes from this point to Shawneetown, Illinois, one by boats to Cairo, Ill., and the other by stage. It is the intention of the Department to have the stage and boats leave on alternate days, except Sunday, thus giving a mail on the route six times a week. The stage leaves regularly every other day, but, from the condition of the river, it is impossible for the boats to make regular trips. I send from the office everything we have to go, either by boat or stage, up to the time of closing the mails for either mode of conveyance.

The fault of the non-arrival of your paper is not at your office nor the post office here. A gentleman of this city informed me a few days since that he was on one of the mail boats on the Ohio river when one of the postmasters on the route said he did not want any mail by the boat, and refused to take it. No doubt the postmaster has been charged with not sending the mail. One of your subscribers at [illegible] has written you complaining that your paper which left here on the 8th inst. had not arrived, and charging the fault on me. The package for that office left here on the 8th in the stage, and in about two or three days came back unopened. At what point it took the back track I cannot say. We gave it another start to its place of destination. I can only have the matter which comes to this office promptly and properly mailed, which is done; and if it is not taken out of the bags at the small way offices it is an evil beyond my control, as nearly all the complaints are from these offices, and I know the stage frequently passes such offices without the mail being opened.

In conclusion, I would state that any one who can suppose I would fail to distribute and mail a paper because I differed from it politically, would not hesitate to do so himself had he an opportunity.

Very respectfully,
F. S. J. RONALD, P. M.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA.—The following, according to the Friend of China, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th June, at Tien-tsin, by Mr. Reed on the one part, and Mr. Kweiliang and Hwashana on the other.

The treaty comprises twenty nine articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

ARTICLE 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

ART. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

ART. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority.

ART. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

ART. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Pekin; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capitol. His suit not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

ART. 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

ART. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

ART. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

ART. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

ART. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed according to Chinese laws.

ART. 11. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

ART. 1[illegible]. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nations, double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

ART. 18. Regulation of pilots.

ART. 20. Time of paying duties, to be paid in sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

ART. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

ART. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

ART. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

ART. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

ART. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

ART. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent location of the United States minister after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

☞ The following are the awards on the last day of the Lexington fair:

STALLIONS FOR HARNESS.

4 years and upwards, 7 entries. Premium, Sol. Low, Fayette; certificate, E. Smith, Fayette.
3 years and under 4, 7 entries. Premium, Robert Garrett, Woodford; certificate, L. S. Darnaby, Woodford.
2 years and under 3, 10 entries. Premium, Wm. Wright, Fayette; certificate, E. R. Smith, Fayette.
1 year and under 2, 16 entries. Premium, Rich. Downing, Fayette; certificate, Benj. Gratz, Fayette.
Under 1 year, 20 entries. Premium, J. L. Elbert, Sr. [illegible]. Fayette; certificate, Rich. Downing, Fayette.

MARES.

4 years and upwards, 25 entries. Premium, G. R. Dunlop, Fayette; certificate, H. West, Fayette.
3 years and under 4, 15 entries. Premium, J. M. Hunt, Fayette; certificate, Dr. [illegible], Fayette.
2 years and under 3, 25 entries. Premium, Robert Garrett, Fayette; certificate, H. S. Parker, Fayette.
1 year and under 2, 14 entries. Premium, C. Walton, [illegible]; certificate, W. Payne, Scott.
Under 1 year, 16 entries. Premium, W. Redman, Fayette; certificate, J. H. Moore, Clarke.

GELDINGS FOR HARNESS.

4 years old, 20 entries. Premium, E. S. Muir, Fayette; certificate, Zeb. Ward, Frankfort.
3 years and under 4, 12 entries. Premium, Col. Allison, S. C.; certificate, C. Rogers, Clarke.
3 years and under 4, 20 entries. Premium, B. B. Wood, Fayette; certificate, H. Boswell, Fayette.

SADDLE STALLIONS.

4 years and upwards, 12 entries. Premium, Payne & Grimes, Fayette; certificate, R. S. Clarke, Fayette.
3 years and under 4, 10 entries. Premium, Jos. [illegible]; certificate, J. H. Gray.
2 years and under 3, 4 entries. Premium, Wm. Payne, Scott.
1 year and under 2, 7 entries. Premium, Logan Bailey, Woodford; certificate, George Sparks.
Under 1 year, 7 entries. Premium, J. Houghton; certificate, W. D. [illegible].

SADDLE MARES.

4 years and upward, 26 entries. Premium, John [illegible], Woodford; certificate, J. B. Dana, Garrard.
3 years and under 4, 13 entries. Premium, Thos. Steele, Franklin.
2 years and under 3, [illegible] entries. Premium, J. H. Childs, Fayette; certificate, Logan Bailey, Woodford.
1 year and under 2, 10 entries. Premium, A. J. Viley, Scott; certificate, B. P. [illegible], Clark.
Under 1 year, 11 entries. Premium, F. M. Arnett, Fayette; certificate, J. B. Dana, Garrard.

SADDLE GELDINGS.

4 years and upward, 26 entries. Premium, A. G. Worrall, Fayette; certificate, R. H. Prewitt, Fayette.
3 years and under 4, [illegible] entries. Premium, Charley Bailey, Woodford; certificate, Willis W. [illegible], Bourbon.
3 years and under 3, 16 entries. Premium, Charley Bailey, Woodford; certificate, Cromwell & Gaines.

OPEN RINGS.

Open ring Stallions, including all premium Stallions, 20 entries. Premium, Downing & Alexander, Fayette; certificate, W. R. [illegible], Fayette.
Open ring Mares, including all premium Mares, 47 entries. Premium, G. R. Dunlop, Fayette; certificate, R. P. Pepper, Woodford.

☞ The total number of deaths at New Orleans for the week ending on the [illegible] was 636, of which [illegible] were of yellow fever. Among the deaths announced are Geo. Rareside and Byron V. Cook, a young lawyer and vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Five yellow fever cases were reported at Mobile for the twenty four hours ending on the evening of the 11th. The Mobile board of health, under date of the 13th, P. M., reports nine cases of yellow fever during the preceding twenty four hours.

The Vicksburg Whig, of last Tuesday, says:

> It is our duty to announce that yellow fever has occurred in our city. There have been two deaths on the levee, and six cases, as we are advised, in all. We advise our absent friends to await further developments. There are also several cases at the City Hospital, and it is slightly on the increase in that institution. It has not, however, as yet, affected the upper portion of the city, and we hope it may not.

Several cases have occurred at Savannah, Georgia.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.—The Petersburg Recorder says:

> The tobacco crop promises well, and if there is no frost of consequence before the 25th of the present month, most of it will mature. There is a commendable emulation among the tobacco growers of this famous tobacco county as to who shall get the highest [illegible] the present season.
>
> The News says—Tobacco throughout the county is reported to be looking well—and it is becoming a larger item in the production of the county every year. We heard no complaints of excessive drought and not much of the "worm."

BANK OF [illegible].—The Clarksville Jeffersonian, of the [illegible]th, says:

> We heard, yesterday, of a sale of Bank of [illegible] notes, at [illegible] cents on the dollar.

The Black Tongue.—This strange and fatal disease, which has been committing sad havoc among the cattle and deer in various portions of that State, of Alabama, Georgia, &c., we regret to say, has at last invaded this county. Several causes are given for the prevalence of the disease, and in this county, that of being caused by [illegible] in the common grasses of the country is generally believed to be the correct one.—*Kosciusko* [illegible], *Sept.* [illegible].

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

IS ONE OF THE

Cheapest Papers in the Union!

Single copy per year..... $2 00
Clubs of ten copies, each..... 1 50

The Journal contains more original matter on the leading topics of the day than any other paper west of the mountains. It contains all the important news by telegraph and by mail, including commercial intelligence, at home and abroad.

Its farming department is in charge of one of the ablest practical and scientific agriculturists in the West.

Its miscellaneous and literary department is interesting and amusing.

It has among its contributors some of the best talent in the country.

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

PAY HIM AROUND.—It will be remembered that some two months ago a fellow named J. O. Molley arrived here with a negro woman named Molly Harris. It was ascertained by telegraph that he had a wife and children in Danville, Va. and had left them penniless, taking up with the negro woman. Chief Kay and Officer Bligh caught him at Jeffersonville, and foundhim he had $1,400. They made him give up $900 of this amount, which was forwarded by Adams Express, directed to his wife. The officers, having informed Molley what disposition they intended to make of the money, he at once returned to Danville, and on receipt of the money, demanded it as the husband of Mrs. Molley. It was delivered to him, and he immediately left for parts unknown.

(From the New York Tribune.)

We have recently traveled a thousand miles westward from this city to Indianapolis, which may be regarded as the present center of the corn-growing, and, perhaps also, of the wheat-growing portion of our Union. Observation fully confirmed the worst rumors we had received of the deficiency of the harvest. We were, of course, obliged to take the testimony of others with regard to wheat and oats, but we had the evidence of our own eyes as to the deplorable meagerness of the corn crop. In western New York, in central and southwestern Ohio, in eastern and central Indiana, we saw more corn that will yield less than over fifteen bushels per acre, while a great deal growing on rich, mellow soil will fall below even five bushels. From all parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, except a very narrow belt of dry, warm soil on the shore of Lake Erie, our accounts indicate a similar deficiency. Iowa had been of late a theme of much boasting at all, and is likely to have not more than half a corn crop. Michigan and Wisconsin send better accounts, but only from Minnesota and Kansas have we assurance of a full harvest, and even in Minnesota the oats are deficient. The slave States participate but slightly in the general disaster, while New England, eastern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have nearly or quite an average yield. Very little of the corn we have seen in yet is to cut up, and a frost within the next week would damage it most seriously, while a warm, growing fortnight would greatly improve it. We consider every day's general exemption from frost henceforth as worth at least one million dollars to the country. And, making full allowance for the fact that, while failures and disasters are blazoned, good average yields attract no attention and provoke no comment, we are confident of being within the truth in estimating the wheat and corn crop of the Union at twenty-five per cent. below the average, while the oat crop is deficient by thirty to forty per cent.

The census for 1849 and that for 1850 show the following aggregate production of each of these staples:

	1849. Bushels.	1850. Bushels.
Wheat.....	86,928,272	100,435,944
Oats.....	123,071,341	146,584,179
Indian corn....	867,581,875	592,071,104

Of course these are but rough approximations to the true aggregate; but the proportion maintained between the returns of 1849 and those of 1850 prove that they are within a few millions of the true amounts. Assuming their general accuracy, the following table will indicate the magnitude of the present deficiency:

	Average yield.	1850. Actual yield.
Wheat, bush....	120,000,000	90,000,000
Oats, bush.....	170,000,000	110,000,000
Corn, bush....	700,000,000	550,000,000

In other words, our total harvest of wheat, oats, and corn for the current year will fall below what might have been reasonably expected as follows:

Wheat, bushels.....	30,000,000
Oats, "	60,000,000
Indian corn, bushels.....	200,000,000

Now the value of these amounts to the growers and consumers cannot be estimated at millions of dollars, but their value to the country is at least double that sum. Our railroads, canals, forwarders, shippers, &c., are deprived of business which they were prepared to do, and the profits of which their earnings and profits for the next year will suffer deplorably. We consider the country at least two hundred millions poorer than it would have been if our crops had proved good.

This deficiency is likely to exert a baleful influence on not only our domestic but our already depressed foreign trade. The official statements show the exports in the year ending on the last day of July, 1856 and 1857 respectively (figures for the last July not having yet been promulgated), as follows:

Year ending June 30, '56.	No. do. '57.
Wheat.....	$15,115,661 $22,240,847
Flour.....	27,211,178 28,992,935
Indian Corn....	7,622,565 8,184,666
Indian Meal....	1,175,688 957,791
Pork (packed)..	5,029,940 2,805,857
Hams and Bacon	3,863,326 4,511,442
Lard.....	3,870,919 5,144,195
Total.....	$65,953,279 $66 727,184

In other words, wheat, corn, and their products—flour, meal, pork, lard, and bacon—form the bulk of the exportable produce of the five States, comprising two-thirds in population, trade, and wealth of the American Union, and it is now probable that, instead of exporting nearly one million worth more of those during the ensuing year, we shall not be able to spare half that amount. Can any one doubt that our imports must be correspondingly reduced or not paid for, and that the capacity of the West to pay for goods, and in fact the entire commercial activity of the free States, must shrink in proportion? Let our importers, jobbers, and merchants give earnest heed to these facts.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

Prince Alfred had satisfactorily passed through a lengthy and searching examination at the Royal Naval Academy, and had been appointed a naval cadet on board the frigate Euryalus. He would shortly join for permanent and regular service.

A mutiny had occurred on board the American ship Conqueror, lying in the Mersey and bound for Mobile. The colored men on board, seventeen in number, all rose and armed themselves, refusing to work. Mr. Tucker, the United States Consul, proceeded on board, with a posse of police, and the mutineers were speedily placed in irons. The precise nature of the grievance is not known. No bloodshed took place.

Messrs. McNair, Greenhow, & Irving, commission merchants, Manchester, had suspended payment.

The Journal des Debats believes the theory of the neutrality of belligerents communicated to it rather hazardous. It reasons thus: "It would be a formidable, powerful instrument in the hands of an enemy, and the advantage which must necessarily accrue to it from the continuance of its commerce. The capital could order the scattered squadrons to remain on any point of the globe without loss of time, and the advantage thus acquired would be too preponderating to allow such a powerful agent to exist."

Fall details of the bombardment of Djidda by the British steamer Cyclops are published, but they contain nothing of importance additional to the recent telegraphic accounts. The small steamer Lady Canning, belonging to the East India Company, assisted in the bombardment.

Threats of death to the Christians had been made at Tripoli, and the Consul of France at Bayrout had proceeded there to insist on measures of precaution being taken.

Yoka Yoka, June 19.—Proclamations have just been issued by the Chinese authorities, ordering four soldiers to accompany every foreigner who is seen walking in the city or suburbs, to protect him from insult, and further stating that all Chinamen caught offering insults to foreigners shall be severely punished.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1858.

The treaty between the United States and China was published here yesterday in advance of all the others. Count Walewski already felicitates the Emperor of the Emanans for having learned from Mr. Peterson the first use of the treaties, and they are now both jealous and exasperated that one of the powers who, to use the language of a London journal "crept in under the shadow of the English and French fleets," should be the first to give its treaty to the world, when the contents of the others are not yet even known. You will perceive the London press are uncourteous and vindictive articles on the manner in which the American and Russian diplomatic agents procured their treaties with China, but I am happy to perceive that the French journals treat the subject in a more liberal and courteous tone.

The whole difficulty with England is that Russia has obtained an important concession of territory south of the Amoor river, without any loss of blood or treasure, and this concession is going to bring the Russian government close to Pekin and its gold mines. But it is useless for the Russians and Americans to be flouting a strong place at that point, and that they are striking England to obtain advantages in China and Japan which England has long desired. With Russia and the United States having a monopoly on the side of China and Japan, and France in Egypt and Turkey, England will soon find a want of elbow room for her extensive Indian dominions.

A good deal of comment has been provoked by the successive presence at Paris of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, the two leaders of the late Ministry. Lord and Lady Palmerston have been the guests of their Majesties at Fontainebleau for several days, and the late Premier and his Majesty have been hunting, riding, and driving together. It would be impossible not to have conjectures upon the probable subject of these interviews, especially as Lord Clarendon preceded Lord Palmerston and spent several days in the intimacy of Counts Walewski and de Morny. The politicians here predict a conspiracy against the Derby Cabinet. It is no secret that Napoleon would be glad to see the Palmerston Ministry in power again; he has not forgotten the snubs or the vote by which Lord Derby overthrew them.

From Constantinople we have news that has given general satisfaction in Europe and will produce a similar effect on the Bourse. The Sultan has left, except in the palaces of the Bosphorus. A grand reform and retrenchment is to be commenced in the expenses of the Imperial harems and in the family of the Sultan. It appears that his Majesty was ignorant till lately of the enormous, extravagant, and useless expenses of his household and of the scarcity of money in the treasury as well, and that, when the matter was explained to him, about a centime in the franc was struck off. But this is not the first time the costly harem has been caught running away with the treasure of the country by millions, and it will not be strange if the fair prodigals manage to keep their fingers in the box as before.

Le Nord, of Brussels, raises its voice in favor of the proposition of President Buchanan to Queen Victoria to declare the perpetual neutrality of the Atlantic telegraph. The London Morning Post does the same thing, but with the important restriction, not hitherto published by Mr. Buchanan, that it be neutral only for the governments of the two powers who own it.

Cotton.—The great staple begins to come in so as to count up the daily receipts. The following boats arrived yesterday, brought 7 678 bales—the Magnolia, 2,716 bales; Mund, 2,222; Ben Franklin, 1,584; Belle Creole, 1,156; W. A. Andrew, 601; steamship Mexico, 194; steamer California 7 bales. *N. O. Pic., Sept. 18.*

No. 74 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel
sl1 od&w

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1858.

JAMES LOW & CO.—This wholesale dry goods firm differ in a good many respects from most houses in this city. They employ no traveling agents, nor do they use any agents at home to solicit business. They confine themselves to the only legitimate manner of soliciting patronage, and that is advertising through the papers. They have succeeded in establishing a trade that is not excelled by any house here or in any city west of the mountains, and it is confined strictly to dry goods, including, of course, fancy goods.

To give an idea of the extent of their business, it is only necessary to state that they occupy the very largest store in the city, which from the fifth story down to the cellar is almost filled with merchandize, including every quality and style necessary to make their stock *complete* in the fullest sense of the word.

The senior of the firm is a resident of New York city and one of her merchant princes. Being thus in the greatest mart on the continent, he can not only buy to the greatest advantage as regards prices, but he is also enabled to furnish his house with every new article at the earliest possible moment.

The resident partners here are the Messrs. Tompkins. As merchants none stand higher, and they are entitled to the utmost confidence. To the dealer who has no accurate knowledge or no knowledge at all of the values of goods we especially recommend them. He will find that he can purchase on as good terms as he who is posted up in all the mysteries of the trade. We will not say that he can buy cheaper, though it is well known that they sell at the lowest possible prices.

The resources of this firm are very large. Throughout the late panic, though their business was largely reduced, they were at no time embarrassed in the least. Country merchants and others who wish to buy any article at wholesale will find it to their advantages to examine the stock of James Low & Co.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third exhibition of this association will commence on Tuesday next, the 28th inst., and continue during the rest of the week. The Fair Grounds of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association near our city have been selected, and we are pleased to learn that indications favor a large attendance and fine display. We trust our friends will exert themselves to make this exhibition superior to all former ones. The annual address will be delivered at noon on the second day of the Fair by the Hon. John J. Critterden. All communications in relation to the Fair may be addressed to W. U. Gallagher, Secretary, at Pewee Valley, or in the city of Louisville. The first day's exhibition will be devoted to cattle, sheep, and hogs; the second to blooded horses and mares; the third to harness horses and poultry; the fourth to saddle horses and asses. In the Mechanical Department, numerous premiums are offered for carriages, buggies, agricultural implements; cabinet, carpenter, and cooper work; silver and other ware, iron and iron castings, guns, hats, caps, boots, and shoes. Domestic manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, and salt will be entered for competition. Paintings in oil and water colors, crayon drawings, heliographs, &c., needle work, designs for residences and farm houses, grains, products of the kitchen garden, orchard and flower gardens; the fruits of the dairy, pantry, and smoke house will all receive proper attention and encouragement.

Our agricultural and mechanical friends may feel assured that every preparation will be made on the grounds for their accommodation and for the comfort of the stock exhibited. We trust that the farmers, gardeners, florists, and housewives are preparing their fatle, big potatoes, choicest flowers, pickles, preserves, cheese, and butter, and that our citizens are engaged in their share of preparation to accommodate a large crowd of strangers with true hospitality.

We have been made the innocent means of wounding the feelings of ladies as well as gentlemen by publishing forged notices of their marriages for their deaths, many of these notices coming to us with names attached of late.

To avoid impositions hereafter we shall not publish such notices of marriages or deaths unless they come to us through some one we know personally and in such a way as to preclude the possibility of forgery.

Thos. H. Crawford was on Saturday nominated as the American candidate for Mayor of Louisville, for the unexpired term of the late Wm. S. Pilcher.

INTERESTING SEDUCTION CASE.—IMPORTANT LAW POINT.—The case of Crume vs. Hessey was tried during last week in the Spencer circuit court. The trial of the cause occupied three days, and was decided at a late hour on Friday night by the jury returning a verdict of $2,000 damages in favor of plaintiff. The case involves some interesting questions of law, which were decided for the first time, and may be of interest to the public. We give the facts as far as we think them material to present the law points.

The plaintiff is a widow, and alleged that the defendant in 1856 seduced her daughter, then, and until January, 1858, a member of her family, and that in January, 1857, she was delivered of twin children, of which defendant was the father, whereby she lost the services of her daughter, and her daughter and family were ruined in reputation. The defendant pleaded, denying the whole thing—said he was seventy years old and the daughter twenty-seven when the supposed seduction occurred; and further, that more than a year had elapsed since the seduction and before suit was brought, and the action was barred by the statute of limitation.

By a statute of Kentucky, actions of seduction may be maintained without proof of loss of service, and cannot be brought after one year from the time the cause of action occurred.

The daughter married a few days after suit was brought. The plaintiff proved her cause clearly by the daughter and defendant's letters. The suit was not brought until January, 1858, and the defendant asked the court to instruct the jury that it was barred by the statute. The argument on this point consumed a whole day, and was conducted with much ability.

Judge Muir, in a very elaborate and learned opinion, decided that the statute did not begin to run until 1858, as the law "debarred the injured party of legal rights, after the manner of a fugitive from justice." This covering affords ample protection against the weather, while it greatly diminishes the weight of the vehicle as well as the liability to upset. The company have over one hundred of these coaches on the ground and have been running them regularly and with very profitable results, for some time past, upon portions of the route.

The mens used to supply the stations in the Llano Estacados or Staked Plains with water are as follows: This desert, by the route of the company's road, is about 275 miles in length. Many streams upon either side of the plains, the company have selected for the stations with regular water trains fitted up expressly for the purpose. The wagons used for this purpose are constructed with large tin boilers, similar in shape to the boilers of a steamboat, and capable of holding as much water as a team of six mules can draw. These trains run regularly, conveying water to the different stations, where large reservoirs are prepared to receive and preserve it for the use of passengers and the employees and stock of the company. This is of course a very expensive method of supplying the indispensable element, but, as this fact will prove to others as it has to the company, no trouble or outlay otherwise have proved futile, the company must submit to it for the present.

They have furnished the entire route with an ample supply of men, provisions, water, stock, vehicles, implements, and tools, and have employed their equipments in repair. It is a gigantic undertaking, but not beyond the compass of American courage and enterprise.

The price of through tickets from Memphis to San Francisco is $200. Each passenger will be allowed 50 pounds of baggage, and will be required in addition to paying his fare to embark himself. For the present he will be compelled to take his provisions from Fort Smith to last him the remainder of the journey.

PERILOUS POSITION OF TWO YOUNG BOYS.—VOLUNTEER AERONAUTS.—We learn by a passenger over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who arrived yesterday morning, that on Friday afternoon there was a balloon ascension from the Illinois State Fair Grounds, at Centralia. The aeronaut ascended at 5 o'clock, P. M., and at 6 o'clock descended about 12 miles southeast of Centralia, and fastening his balloon to a fence went into a house near by for refreshments. While he was eating, two boys, one 8 years old and the other 4 years old, clambered into the car of the balloon and released the rope. The balloon ascended rapidly, and when our informant left, nothing had been heard from the young adventurers.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

We were inclined to doubt the above story. But Mr. Mullen, of the John Gault, who arrived last night from Cairo and passed through Centralia, confirms it, and brings the welcome intelligence of the safety of the children. The oldest was a girl. It appears that the affair caused the most tremendous excitement, and hundreds turned out and followed the balloon until it was out of sight. It is supposed that it went up two miles. On Sunday morning, a farmer, who resided some 19 miles from Centralia, discovered the balloon in a tree where it had caught and the children in it. He immediately climbed up on it, and found the little boy asleep, the girl having taken off her apron and wrapped it around him to keep him warm. Neither of them seemed alarmed, or if they had been they had got over it, and were perfectly composed. He brought the children and the balloon down and conveyed them home.

(From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Ledger, May 15.)

THE GOLD FEVER.—The gold fever has risen in our city to the highest degree of temperature, and is less than thirty days from this date there will be not less than two hundred persons leaving this city for the "diggings." Old fogies may attempt to throw cold water on the progressive spirit of "Young America," but it will be no good; the "boys" will go, and there's an end on't.

We have as much confidence in this "gold news" as we have that we are living, and the facts of the case warrant us in this belief. The assertion, feathered by the character and standing whom we know, and in whom we can confide, have been there and have exhibited to our citizens specimens of the gold found. Not only has that been the case in this city, but in Kansas City, St. Joseph, and various other places, and all agree (*except a few old fogies in our own midst*) that we have a new "Eldorado" within our grasp. More than this, the "gold news" (*re-echoed* by the last mail from Salt Lake, the conductor of which informed the press of St. Joseph that large bodies of settlers from the South Platte were moving to the gold diggings. Lieut. Warren of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, in his report, speaks in the most flattering terms concerning the mineral resources of that section of country, and yet, in the face of all this testimony, the old fogies continue their humbug, thereby injuring our city as a starting point, and robbing our merchants of the opportunities of disposing of large quantities of goods.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.—For many years these medicines have borne the palm throughout our country. They are confidently and successfully and almost universally used everywhere by the "Older and low, rich and poor." Who then will hesitate to use them? A full supply is always kept by

RAYMOND'S DEPOT,
No. 74 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel
sl1 od&w

"If ever my dumpin Kansas were a negro, every time men her sell a slave driver, and ever being a on the force a lash to scourge a negro to his daily toil, I would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution."

This infamous sentiment was uttered upon the stump, a few days ago, by the Hon. James Hughes, the Indiana member of Congress, who challenged a vote for the avowed purpose of avoking a fight.—*Lou. Journal.*

We doubt whether there is a Democrat in the Union who will refuse to endorse the "Lecompton sentiment." Those Democrats who opposed *Lecompton* did so because they knew there were but few slaves and too slave owners in Kansas. After these men have voted for *Lecompton* and it is law, if the slaves in Kansas shall been as numerous as the stumps and the slave owners as numerous as the trees, in what respect is the sentiment *infamous*? Is it *infamous* because it recognizes the right of the master to lash the slave that lastly stands like a stump in the field?—*Louisville Democrat.*

We are not surprised at the paragraph above, for we long since ceased to be surprised at anything in that quarter. Still that paragraph is, under all the circumstances, utterly monstrous. Let the readers of the Louisville Democrat call to mind what they have read in that paper upon the subject of Lecompton within the last half year. From the first, the paper opposed with all his strength, which was considerable, the dragging of Kansas by Congress into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. And the ground of his opposition was daily stated most vehemently and in every form of strong language to be that the bringing in of Kansas under that constitution without the previous submission of it to the popular vote would be a scandalous violation of the rights of the people, an audacious outrage upon the fundamental principles of Democracy, and an atrocious falsification of the thousand times repeated pledges of the whole Democratic party.

And look at what that same editor, who makes such high-sounding and imposing pretensions to principle, says now. He tells us that he and the rest of the Democrats who opposed the bringing in of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution opposed it not because they believed that it would be a violation of popular rights, an outrage upon Democratic principles, and a falsification of Democratic pledges, but simply "*because they knew there were but few slaves and few slave owners in Kansas.*" He assures us that he himself and all the rest of the Lecompton Democrats would have voted for the dragging in of Kansas without the submission of her constitution to the people if the slaves in Kansas had been as numerous as the stumps and the slave owners as numerous as the trees and every twig upon the trees had been a lash to scourge the slaves to their daily toil! If only slaves and slave owners and slave-whips had been as abundant as that, he and all his associate Lecompton Democrats wouldn't have given a thought to any such small matters as outrages on the rights of the people, the subversion of fundamental Democratic principles, and the falsification of the thousand times repeated pledges of the whole Democracy of the nation!

Thousands of persons, who always, until the coming up of the Lecompton question, felt themselves constrained to entertain a rather indifferent opinion of the editor of the Democrat's principle or his want of it, could not but admire the apparent courage and virtue, with which, in disregard of the Administration's position, he grappled that question. When however they beheld his feeble if not pusillanimous course in relation to the infamous English bill, their admiration was much abated and in many instances destroyed. And now, when he gives, as his whole ground for having opposed Lecompton, a poor and miserable reason, which he never assigned at all during his long and vigorous discussion of the question, and proclaims to the world that he would gladly have sustained the Lecompton atrocity if there had only been enough niggers in Kansas and enough masters to drive the niggers and enough whips to whip the niggers with, we think the public can have no great difficulty in assigning him his proper place among politicians.

UNFORTUNATE MISSION.—We learn from very good authority that the Dunlap Consuls gone to Africa have, in a few days since, for the purpose of raising money to pay an old debt—selection of human flesh, have left for Liberia, having met with most indifferent success. One of them said to a member of Congress, who challenged a run for the avowed purpose of avoiding a fight.—*Lou. Journal.*

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Wheat is one of the best crops ever seen in Ireland. The yield is heavy, the quality good, and it has been garnered in excellent condition. All doubts about the potato are at an end, and never was the crop more productive. The green crop, too, which now forms so important a feature in our improved agriculture, will yield a heavy return this year; turnips, mangolds, &c., are of such superior bulk and quality that even the farmers themselves are satisfied, and have nothing to grumble at but the fact that abundant crops bring low prices. Still, however, the prices of agricultural produce are highly remunerative; and, besides, where there is plenty there is employment, industry, contentment, comfort, diminished pauperism, diminished crime, diminished taxation, lighter burdens, and more enjoyment for all classes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever has appeared among the crew and African prisoners on board the brig Echo, at Charleston, S. C.

The General Land Office will soon be ready to issue patents for Kansas Trust lands.

A fire last night, destroyed the extensive cabinet manufactory of Benjamin Newhouse on Renwick street. Loss $50,000. One hundred men were employed in the establishment.—*Com. Com.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived, with dates from Havana to the 15th inst.

Sugars were inactive, owing to the advanced pretensions of holders. The stock consists of 125,000 boxes. Exchange on London is quoted at 114¾@9 115. Bills on New York 3@4.

The health has been good.

An abandoned Spanish slaver, the Iberia, has been found off the Colorado Reef. This vessel had previously landed nine hundred negroes near Cardenas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

The steamers Fulton and Water Witch, forming part of the Paraguay expedition, are now ready for sea and will probably leave to-morrow for Norfolk. Guns of very heavy calibre have been selected for both vessels—the armament of the Fulton consisting of one eleven inch shell gun on a pivot and four of nine inch in broadside, and the Water Witch has one nine inch gun on pivot. In addition, the Fulton will carry two boat howitzers and the Water Witch three, one of which is a heavy 24 pounder mounted on a pivot on the forecastle. Both vessels are rapidly being fitted for sea, and they will be ready for departure in a few days.

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Advices from St. Domingo have been received, bringing some additional particulars of the recent revolution. Gen. Soulana marched to Santiago on the 1st of September and took possession of the fort. Valverde together with the Collector of Santiago and others fled to Monte Christo, where they went to embark for Turks Island, there was consequently no responsible government at St. Domingo. The merchants had closed their stores, the paper money in circulation had become worthless, and there was no how to buy or sell or what the next practical move was to be.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.

A destructive fire occurred in Weston, Mo., on the night of the 19th, destroying the furniture warehouse of John Bayley and Shelby Bowling, and the grocery of T. Kaufman, the court-house, and two other buildings. Loss upwards of thirty-five thousand dollars. Insured for about twelve thousand.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.

The Sure ship Relief arrived at the Navy yard yesterday from the Mediterranean.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.

The advances in rates expected to take place from the action of the railroad meeting in Philadelphia is again postponed until after a meeting to be held in New York on Thursday next.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.

A dispatch from Independence the 19th, per U. S. Express to Booneville, says, that the Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 30th ultimo, had arrived.

The latest dates from Fort Defiance are to the 18th of August, at which time Col. Hoffman's recent hot campaign against the Navajos Indians.

Garnes' solicitation of Armijo, an influential chief, the commanding officers had given him ten days to collect his people and go in search of the murderer of Brook's servant.

Three companies under the command of Captains Lindsay and Elliott and Lieut. Howland, one company of the third infantry under Lieut. Hill, and a company of spies and guides under Blea Lucero, have been ordered to be in readiness in the event of a war with the Indians.

There is some political excitement in regard to the election of representatives to the next Legislature in consequence of two sets of candidates, both claiming to be the sinum pure Democracy.

The United States District Court is in session. No business of importance had been transacted when the mail left.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

The bank statement for the past week exhibits a decrease in loans of $561,000; decrease in circulation $251,000; increase in deposits $1,000,000; increase of deposits $1,836,000; increase of unknown deposits $221,000.

BANGOR, ME., Sept. 20.

The official count only can determine the result of the election in the Sixth Congressional District, so close is the vote.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.

There were 74 deaths by yellow fever on Saturday. During the week, 169.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, August 17, 1858.

DEAR OLD BUCK: Prince Albert is suffering with a severe attack of the King's Evil; the Prince of Wales is also confined to his bed with the Royal Itch; our own person is affected with numerous India Sores. Mr. Dallas informs me that Porter's Oriental Life Liniment is a certain cure for the above diseases. You will please purchase me a few gross, and send by first steamer, and oblige your friend, VICTORIA REGINA.

P. S.—Hurry up the Liniment. Disraeli has taken the hog cholera.

aug21 d&w V. R.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE SICK.—Wm. Schweihan, Esq., the well known Bookbinder, says:

"I have frequently used Berhave's Holland Bitters and find it invariably relieves indigestion and debility."

Rev. Samuel Babcock says: "I found special relief from its use, for a severe headache, with which I had gone sufferedly."

J. W. Woodwell, Esq., says: "I have used Berhave's Holland Bitters myself, and recommended it to others, knowing it to be just what it is represented."

Alderman Jonathan Neely, of Lower St. Clair, says: "I have derived great benefit from its use for weakness of the stomach and indigestion."

James M. Murphy says: "After several physicians had failed, Berhave's Holland Bitters removed the pain from my heart and side, arising from indigestion."

aug18 3&heod3&w1

MARRIED,

In this city, in the Walnut Street Methodist Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Ezekiel Dorling, ANDREW MERRIMON to MISS REBECCA MCBRIDE.

[Cincinnati papers please copy.]

On the 2d inst., at Newburn, Ind., by Rev. J. H. Lathrop, S. S. KENNEDY, Esq., to MRS. ELIZA MCCULLOUGH.

DIED,

On the 19th September, 1858, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., JULIA ELLA, infant daughter of A. L. and Mary E. Symmes.

In New Orleans, on the 11th instant, of yellow fever, Mr. GEORGE CRAIG.

August 29th, CLARENCE DEGARMO, only child of Sue M. and J. D. DeGarmo, aged 6 months and 17 days.

In this city, on the 19th instant, after a protracted illness of consumption, MARY E., infant son of Col. S. S. English, SAMMY E., infant son of Dr. R. D. and Scotia Powell, aged eleven months and three days.

In Steubenville, Ohio, on the 20th inst., BRYAN ROACH, Esq., in the 49th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

BREADSTUFFS.—The produce market this week has been almost a complete blank, and were it not for the business doing by the dry goods and other jobbing houses, the business part of the city would have a very dull appearance. Nearly every article in the produce market has a downward tendency, and the sales have been mostly of a retail character. An extended review is therefore not needed.

The next boat crop statement will show a decrease of attention, but upholstering seems to absorb about our reliable extensive attention. We understand that buyers are offering freely $4 gross. A lot of 20,000 head at Keokuk was offered at $4 50, of which 10,000 were take.

The beautiful weather we have enjoyed during the past week has been very favorable for the tobacco plant, and prices have been slightly improved in consequence.

The river continues very low, and there is little shipping, though there are plenty of boats.

The money market remains dull and unchanged in every respect.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—A few small sales on plantation orders comprise the business of the week. We continue to quote prime to prime hand-loom bagging at 19@14c and 1 inch power-loom at 15c. Sales of rope at 8½ to 9c for hand-made and 7c for machine.

BACON.—We have nothing to report in this department.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Shippers are purchasing Goshen at 22c; choice Western Reserve at 18@20c; prime dairy at 16@18c; fair to good ordinary at 14@15c; and common grades at 12@13c. Cheese is quoted at 11@12c.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star candles have remained firm and we still quote at 19@20c, according to weight. Hard pressed tallow candles we quote at 12½c. Soap we continue to quote at $1 60@$1 75 for common and $2 50 to $3 for fancy per box.

COAL.—The retail price is 14c for Pittsburg and 12½c for Pomeroy and Beach Bottom.

FEATHERS AND HAIR.—Beyond a few purchases of extra country flour at $4 70@4 75 by shippers, the sales have been entirely in a retail way at $4 75 to $5 for superfine and extra city mills, and extra family $5 25 to $5 50. There is no demand for bakers', and the millers are shipping as fast as they turn it out. The receipts of wheat have not been very heavy during the last few days, and prices for good red and white have gone back 10@5c and $1. Corn continues to go off freely—dealers paying 45@47c and selling at 50@55c. Oats continue firm and in good demand readily 30@35c from dealers. Barley we quote at 55c and rye at 55c. Bran is selling from the mills at 65 to 70 and chipstuff at $15 per ton.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—All these articles continue in demand, and are scarce. Feathers are quote at 45c. Ginseng we quote at 55c. Beeswax 25@c, and rags 2@3c cash.

FLOUR.—There is only a retail trade in fish, and quotations have not change.

FRUITS.—Dealers we quote $2 50 for M. R. and $2@3 25 for layer. Figs 11@c. Dates 9c. Shelly lemons $5 50. No oranges in market. Good dried apples $1 75 from the country.

GRASS.—Cumberland's Pittsburgh brand unchanged. The agency here is selling six 6x14 @3 50, 10x12 @3 75, 10x14 @4, 10x16 @4 50, 10x17 and 12x14 @4 75, 10x18 and 12x16 @5, 12x18 @5 25, 10x20 and 12x20 @6, and 12x22 @6 25 for country brands of cash.

GROCERIES.—The total business in sugar amounts to only about 80 hhds New Orleans and 200 hhds refined and crushed. For the former the extreme range of prices has been 9c to 9½c, the bulk of the sales being at 9½c. Crushed and refined are held from 11 to 11½c. In molasses we have small sales of 28 and 30c for prime to choice and 35 to 40c for fancy. Of coffee about 300 bags Rio have been taken at 11¼ to 11½c and Laguayra in small lots at 12½c. Rice 3¾@4c.

HAY.—We hear of no engagements. Manufacturers are supplied from 0th. Leslie. We continue to quote it nominally at $10 per ton, with a rather downward tendency.

HAY.—Very little arriving. Good to prime timothy is worth on the wharf $13 to $15. Retail sales from store $16 per ton.

IRON.—Stoneoal and charcoal we quote at 3½@4c, in lots to the trade. Bars 2½c @ 2¾. Cotton 4½@5c, according to quality. Pig iron we quote at $25 @ 28 for No. 1 and $20 for cold blast 2 ton.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales continue to be made at 9@30 and 9@35c, and colored jeans at 45.

LEATHER.—We quote hemlock 21@23c, oak sole and harness 25@30c. Harness we quote at 30@35c, skirting 32@ 35. Black leather we quote, and fair trade $10@12.

LIQUORS.—Dealers are doing 30 for proof and sell at the same, adding 25c ₩ bbl for commission. Dry salted we quote at 11c, and ham at 13@14c.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we now quote at 6½c by the ton and 6¾c in smaller quantities from the Louisville Lead Works. Pig for 6½c. Thereby manufactory is selling pure white lead at $3 to $3 12½, superior at $3 75 to $3, and Chilton at $3 @$3 75, according to quantity. Shot $1 80.

NAILS.—There being no arrivals of late, the stock of nails on the market is becoming light and are now held in first hands at $3 10 for 10d's for the 100 kegs and $3 15 by the drayload. Retail price $3 25@3 50.

OILS.—Linseed oil we quote at 85@86c, at which the mill is selling. Lard oil is dull at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—A few small sales

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

FRUIT CULTURE: or, a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with descriptions of Fruits, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts; fully illustrated. By Thos. Gregg. New York: Fowler and Wells, publishers. 12mo. Price, by mail paper, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

Fruit culture has but just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit, the fruit-grower. Every person who has a tree, or ground enough for one to grow on, should read it. To be successful in fruit culture, as in anything else, you must know how to do it; and this book gives much information one can not do well without. The price is so small that any one can afford it. There is no doubt but in all sections some fruits can be made profitable if judiciously cultivated.

KENTUCKY FARMER.—We hail with pleasure the advent of a new agricultural paper under the above name, the first number of which is before us. It is published at Frankfort by A. G. Hodges, and will be issued monthly at $2 per annum. We have the fullest confidence that it will be ably conducted, and will merit a liberal support. Kentucky farmers, you owe it to yourselves to sustain this paper.

SOILS IRRETRIEVABLE.—*Messrs. Editors:* Are there any soils of inexhaustible fertility—that is, soils that will bear cropping year after year, and still continue to grow undiminished crops for an indefinite period, without the application of manure in some form? Also, do soils ever wear out, if properly cultivated, so as to fail to produce paying crops? By giving your views upon the above questions you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

We sometimes hear of soils of inexhaustible fertility, but we are not aware of any soils that will produce a succession of heavy and exhausting crops, for a very great length of time, if the crops are not carried off, and no returns are made to the land in manure, in one form or another. Sooner or later, the most productive soils become sterile by injudicious cropping. In proof of this, we need but go to the old wheat and tobacco fields of Virginia or Maryland, for we find it on every hand in all the old and long settled portions of the country.

All originally fertile soils do get poisoned by the same inherent and lasting qualities; some fail after a few years' culture, others continue to yield good crops for a long period without the aid of artificial manure; but as a general rule, "constantly taking" from the land and never putting anything on it, will as assuredly produce sterility and barrenness, as constantly taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, will come to the bottom. But this soils never wear out when judiciously cultivated, we have the most abundant proof. The annually over-flowed lands in Egypt were exceedingly fertile in the production of wheat, flax, pulse, and other cultivated crops, long before the brothers of Joseph went there to purchase corn; and that fertility has been kept up from that time to the present, generally in place of the use of animal manures, as by the rich deposites of sedimentary matter annually brought down from the upper sources of the Nile, and spread over those vast alluvials by the annual inundations of that river. The finely comminuted particles evenly spread over them, is, in fact, an annual manuring, and it shows that the land, rightly managed, never wears out, though subjected to annual croppings for thousands of years.

The low meadows of the Deerfield river in Massachusetts have been annually mowed for perhaps a hundred years. They are known to yield large crops in some cases three times in a year, and the annual yield is estimated at three tons to the acre. The hay had a very fine quality, is remarkably nutritious, and much relished by cattle. These meadows are never plowed, or manured, except by the rich deposits of fine earthy matter annually or oftener brought upon them by freshets, and from this cause alone they are of inexhaustible and unchangeable fertility, and they will remain so, as long as they are annually or oftener overflowed by the freshets of the Deerfield river.

The western prairies have produced luxuriant crops of flowers and grasses for centuries, and the unbroken prairie is now as rich, and perhaps more so, than it was when Columbus discovered this continent. The vegetable matter annually grown upon the prairies, if not burned, are annually left upon the land, and by their gradual decay restore to the soil, not only all that have been drawn from it, but some portions of the inexhaustible matter derived from the air, and thus, century after century, they have kept up their fertility. The land, whose grasses have annually been burned, receives the benefit of the ashes, and also is fertilized by them.

We presume that prairie soils differ much in their natural agricultural value, irrespective of location as to markets, railroads, &c. Some will necessarily become old by a few years' cultivation, and will need manuring; others, from depth and some peculiarities of soil, will yield heavy crops of corn and grain for a long succession of years, but we venture the prediction, that under the most favorable circumstances, under the improvident system of culture too frequently pursued not only on the prairies but elsewhere,

Many of the Western and prairie soils are vastly more productive than most of the New England soils. The cause of their greater fertility has generally been supposed to be mainly due to their containing a much larger per cent. of lime, potash, soda, &c., than the soil of New England. This has particularly been the opinion of some in regard to the soil of the Scioto Valley, O. Ex-Governor Trimble, of Ohio, President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, says in the first annual report for 1856:

"That one hundred and fifty bushels of corn have been gathered from an acre of corn, out of a field of one hundred acres, each acre of which was estimated to produce an equal number of bushels. This was an extraordinary one, beyond question, no doubt, of extraordinary culture; but the fact that some of the bottoms on the Scioto have been cultivated forty-five years in corn, without rotation or rest, and that they continue to produce from seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre, is conclusive evidence of their great fertility and durability."

In 1851, Mr. David A. Wells of Cambridge, Mass., the well-known chemical author, was employed by the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, in examining, analyzing, and reporting on the nature and composition of the soils of that State.

Mr. Wells, in his report on the "Soils of the Scioto Valley," says:

"Dr. Dana of Lowell, in the course of many years experience, has collected and preserved the results of more than 400 analyses of soils from the northern portion of this country. The analyses of the soils I have made from Ohio, and the analyses of all the soils resulting from the drift agency, do not differ essentially so far as regards the leading ingredients. That is to say—the soils of Ohio, yielding with little or no culture from 70 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre, are no better, so far as their mineral composition is concerned, than those of the Massachusetts soils which have a reputation for sterility. A slight difference, it is true exists, but not to such an extent as might be supposed from contrasting the relative products of Massachusetts and Ohio. In what then is there a reason for the difference in value to be found? It cannot be in the attributes in which they agree—which are their mineral constituents, but in the attributes in which they differ; and these are the amount and condition of the organic matter contained in the soils, and the fineness of their chemical or physical particles.

"The first and perhaps most interesting fact noticed in the examinations of the soils was the remarkable degree of fineness of their constituent particles. In a very great majority of instances, I assert they are not surpassed by any other alluvial formation. Under the surface of the earth, some of the soil being little less than impalpable powders."

From the above remarks of Mr. Wells, in connection with many other well known facts, we are of the opinion that the fertility of a soil depends more upon the fineness and commingled state in which its mineral and elementary particles exist than has been generally supposed.

The alluvial soils of Egypt are in a minute state of fineness. Where it has not been broken up for cultivation, it is found to strata or layers of extremely fine mineral deposits. The soil of the Mississippi alluvial is of great depth, made up of fine particles of sedimentary matter; and Prof. Wells tells us of the impalpable powders composing the bottom lands of the Scioto.

Dr. D. D. Owen, in his Geological Report of Iowa, Wisconsin, &c., gives the analyses of fifteen specimens of Iowa and Wisconsin soils. Only four of the samples contained any alumina (clay). The soils are mostly made up of fine siliceous matter. Says the doctor:

"A striking feature in the character of the Iowa and Wisconsin soils, as the table of analyses shows, is the entire absence, in most of the specimens, of clay, and the large proportion of silex. The silex, however, does not commonly present itself here in its usual form—that of a quartzose sand. It appears as a fine, almost impalpable, silicious powder frequently occurring in concreted lumps that resemble clay—an error which has led to many an analysis."

This almost impalpable powder, the chief constituent and almost sole residuum of the Iowa and Wisconsin soils, is highly commiuuted, that, when examined under the microscope, the sharp, angular atoms present no crystalline or even granular appearance. By his analyses, most of the soils contained from over 80 to 90 per cent. of silica—or precisely the same material with the fine ground and boiled sand of Cape Cod.

From what we have written, "A Subscriber" will see that it is doubtful if there are any soils so fertile but that they would become impoverished sooner or later by annual cropping; and also that a naturally fertile soil, if rightly treated, will never wear out; and, judging from the fertility of the finely comminuted soils spoken of, that the farmer will lose nothing in bringing his naturally coarser soils into a fine tilth before planting his seed.—*Co. Gent.*

WINE MAKING.—*By John A. Warder, M. D., of Springfield, O.*—Fermentation commences soon after the must has been put into the casks, and should be regular be very cold; for those casks should always be placed in a deep cellar, so as to keep up an equable and low temperature. A free ventilation should be established, and perfect cleanliness among the casks of the wine cellar are absolutely necessary. The fermentation depends, however, upon the access of air at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees Fah., which, combining with the gluten present in the juice, changes the sugar into alcohol, and in the fermenting process throws off a large amount of extraneous solid matter, so that the wine is purified and becomes "fine." There escapes at the same time a large quantity of carbonic acid gas, the product of fermentation, and this enables us to regulate the force and rapidity of the process by an occasional racking, which may be loosely put in, or left open entirely; or it may be arranged so as to conduct the process under a graduated pressure by the use of the tube bung, operating under water, which is highly esteemed for this purpose. When used, the casks are not to be filled quite full, as some air must be present. The fermentation is generally effected in a few days or weeks, and the "must," as the juice is then called, gradually settles down to a clear liquid without any addition. No sugar, nor material of any kind, should be added to the must to make good wine, as all such additions are considered adulterations; and no mixtures of grape juice with added sugar and whisky are worthy of the name of wine.

The wine being cleared by this fermentation may be racked off into clean casks to separate it from the lees or settlings, and then may be transported to market for the manufacture of champagne or of dry wine, as desired; but it is best, as yet, to let wine, as it still contains the elements of fermentation, and as the access of warm weather in the spring will go through a second fermentation. This is supposed to be owing to the bloomings of the vine; but it is only a coincidence. The temperature at any season is the exciting cause. Until perfectly fermented, the wine should never be racked, as the expansive force will break the glass. While in the cask the vessel should always be kept bung-full, so as to exclude the access of air; and for this purpose, at the time of racking the wine, reserve casks of small size are filled, from which smaller vessels the larger ones are supplied from time to time.

Sealing is not a necessary process. Where the wine may be allowed to stand undisturbed in the cellar it may remain on its lees. But this process is a good way of separating it from the deposit; and when the liquid is turbid, so as to require the addition of materials to "fine" it, the racking is done to separate the wine from the substances that have fallen to the bottom in clarifying it.

Fining.—In the process of transferring the liquid from one vessel to another there will be a good deal of exposure to the air, which not only allows the escape of some of its aroma, but also tends to oxidize it; and it is therefore recommended to rack as little as possible. But some wine casters advise frequent racking, as, if wine is transported in the first cask (without racking), the lees are stirred up, and it grows turbid, and ought to be allowed time to settle, or requires to be "fined."

Fining wines consists of adding some material that will coagulate in contact with some of the elements of the liquid; and then as the coagulum subsides, the floating masses th t rendered it turbid are carried to the bottom. The whites of eggs, fish glue, and other substances are used for this purpose.

Bottling consists in transferring the wine from wood to glass; and as the latter material is brittle, the wine should never be put into the bottles until it has perfectly fermented; for the escape of the gas it will either spring the corks or break the bottles, and the wine in either case will be lost or damaged.—

The corks should be of the best quality, and should be very tight—some pull off close to the glass; they should be sealed with wax. After this, the bottles may be laid upon their sides, and placed either in the cellar or in the garret. The latter position, though a means of ripening and improving the wine, is a severe test.

Analysis.—The means possessed for judging the quality of wines are, 1st, the nice and taste and smell, well practiced in testing the particular class of wines. We may decide upon the strength of wine by taking its specific gravity—that is, by weighing it—for which purpose a little instrument is used called a hydrometer, which gives the strength of alcohol present in a perfected wine. The substance being lighter than water, the mixture will be lighter, or, just in proportion to the amount present. The alcoholometer, used chiefly among the wine growers, is so arranged as to show also the amount of sugar present in the juice or must, which is an indication of its value or richness. The sugar adds to the weight of water, and is hence also shown in proportion to the weight it indicates when tried by the wine scale.

Sweet wines may be made to suit certain palates by adding a mixture to the must before fermentation, but are considered inferior to good dry wines; and no wine grape properly ripened and well manufactured should have any foreign admixture whatever in the preparation of good pure wine, and none other should be made.—*Emery's Journal.*

DR. JACKSON'S PROCESS OF MAKING SYRUP AND SUGAR FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—In the first place, it is necessary to litter the juice of the plant, as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bagfilter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer this purpose very well. Next, there is a sufficiency of milk of lime (that is, lime slacked and mixed with water) to the juice, to render it slightly alkaline, as shown by its changing tumeric paper to a brown color, or reddened litmus paper to a blue. A small excess of lime is not injurious. After this addition, the juice should be boiled, say for fifteen minutes. A thick green scum rapidly rises upon the surface, which is to be removed by a skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will now be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation, and may be boiled down quite rapidly to about half its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the vessel in which it is contained. The boiling is to be carried on until the syrup, when cooled, is found to be sufficiently thick. Then skim and filter to remove the coagulated albumen and the impurities it has extracted from the sugar.

By means of bone-black, such as is prepared for sugar refiners, and sugar may be decolored, by adding an ounce of it to each gallon of the clarified solution, and boiling the whole together. Then filter, and you will obtain a nearly colorless syrup. Evaporate this, as before directed, to half its bulk, and when sufficiently thick it will crystallize, leaving the syrup as before, in tubs, or pans, to granulate. This sugar will be of a light brown color, and may now be clayed, or whitened, by the usual method; that is, by adding clay and water to a portion of the sugar, forming a saturated solution of white sugar upon it, so as to displace the molasses, which will drop from the apex of the cone when inverted. It is now refined or loaf sugar.

The methods here described are the common and cheap ones, such as any farmer can employ. It may be advantageous, when operations of considerable extent are undertaken, to employ animal charcoal in lieu of shallow evaporating pans for the concentration of the syrup, similar to those now used in Vermont for making maple sugar.

It is evident that the above methods can compete with those of a regular sugar refinery where vacuum pans are employed, and evaporation is consequently carried on at a low temperature. If the latter should be established in Kansas, it will be important the expense of such an apparatus on his place, he would not fail to make nature large quantities of sugar, and to operate with perfect success, but this can be done only by the use of the best of the Eastern States, where extensive farming is common. Those who wish to have their brown sugar clarified, can spend 10 to some of the larger refineries; where the operations are carried on upon a scale of a half day's work in the usual form of white loaves.

A very large proportion of our agricultural people will doubtless be induced to engage in the production of a good syrup from this plant. They will do it by following the methods described in the first part of this paper, or they may omit the lime, and make an unpalatable, but wholesome, molasses syrup, which will be of a lighter color than that which has been limed. This syrup is not apt to crystallize, owing to the presence of acid matter. The unripe juice can be employed for making vinegar, or, when boiled, but will not yield true cane-sugar unless it is well matured.—*Agricultural Report of the U. S. Patent Office for 1855.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—In our issue of August 14th we gave a list of about three hundred National, Provincial, State, county, and town agricultural fairs to be held this fall, between the first of September and the last of October. This does not embrace the United States Agricultural Show at Richmond, Va., the National Horse Show, at Springfield, Mass., the American Pomological Meeting, at New York, the Provincial Show at Canada East, at Montreal, and of Canada West, at Toronto, besides twenty-six State fairs, and county fairs in almost every State in the Union.

Never before have we been able to present such a long array of fairs for the month of fall, and it is the earnest desire we feel that they may be eminently useful in furthering the agricultural interests of the country that induces us to say a word or two on the subject.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a large amount of time will be expended in getting up these fairs, and whether this money and time are profitably laid out, or not, depends upon the manner in which they are conducted. If there is no place for a fair to be held, but where there is a good race course, and the trial a sham fit accords with the real price of that great adjunct to the modern fair. Again, I was pained to see that here, where squash literature abounded, there was little to be found on agriculture. The black and white, and stables. Fowls had cages and coops, and artistically wrought, while fruits and flowers reared in greenhouses, conservatories, and hot-beds, the gratuitous which constitute the staff of life, and all the multitudinous articles of comfort, were left to shiver in lay their heads. But the representatives of those great interests, to the number of a two-horse wagon load, perhaps, I scarcely think more, were huddled together in the open ground.

It is no mitigation of the pain inspired by such an estrange of neglect to know that other like institutions are also in the habit of treating their best friends. Even our own State society, whilst to the separate interest, manifested by the people of the cow, she is willing to bestow encouragement to the tune of $1,000 per annum, and a splendid pittance, if by any manner of means so many individual persons can be induced to become members of the society, is all that she does to encourage the interest of field culture and that the great light a who are to instruct us in field culture.

INDEPENDENCE, Sept. 12.

The New Mexican mail, with dates of the 23d ult., has arrived.

Capt. McLean who reached Santa Fe on the 29th, reported that no doubt a battle had been fought between the command of Major Brooks and the Navajoe Indians. The Indians had heretofore declared they would not fight, and in case of their refusal, the Major intended to burn and destroy their wheat and corn fields, which, of course, would doubtless cause collision between them and the troops. The Indians have offered Major Brooks several thousand sheep and one thousand ponies to indemnify him for the loss of his crops.

The Santa Fe Gazette, in a long article, attempts to justify the Indians in their conduct.

Col. Sumner's command passed at Walnut Creek, moving slowly. No Indians were seen on the plains; grass still good.

LEAVENSWORTH, Sept. 12.

The Pikes peak gold excitement is a perfect mania in Missouri. Two companies left for the gold region last week. Another will leave this week. A large organized company, with General Larimer and Judge Hemingray, bankers, at its head, will leave about the 20th, with everything necessary for wintering in the mountains and opening in the spring. Reports from the diggings continue flattering.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.

Prominent gentlemen from the West fully corroborate the statements relative to existing rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Peak. A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday last, and other companies are being formed in nearly all the towns in the Territory and along the Missouri river. Isaac Eaton, of the Kansas Stage Company, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of buying mules and making necessary arrangements to extend the stage line from Fort Riley to Pike's Peak.

WASHINGTON, September 15.

It is understood that Gen. Denver has resigned the governorship of Kansas, to take effect in the course of a few weeks. It is probable that he will resume his former position as commissioner of Indian affairs.

Senator Benjamin of Louisiana has declined the offer of the mission to Spain.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Forsyth, the Minister to Mexico, will not return to the United States till October, as the last accounts he was on the eve of leaving for Tacubaya.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.

Morrill, Republican candidate for Governor, has been reelected by eight or nine thousand majority. Mr. Fessenden (Rep.), has been elected to Congress from the third district by a trifling majority, and not Mr. Johnson, as the first returns seemed to indicate. The delegation consequently continues all Republican.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15.

The returns from 131 towns give Morrill, the Republican candidate for Governor, 37,222, while the opposition has 30,886. This indicates that the Republican majority will be reduced to 6,000.

The election of Ezra B. Frence in the Third Congressional District and of Stephen C. Fowler in the Sixth District is now rendered certain.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 15.

A fire occurred this morning in the United States Custom-house, causing damage amounting to about $10,000. A number of valuable papers in the office of the naval officer were destroyed and the building flooded with water.

Later.—The fire commenced before daylight, having caught accidentally from the lamp of a watchman in the messenger's room. The old and most vital of the offices with the valuable statistical records of the exports and imports—the first part. The damage to the building is considerable, and the total loss it is thought will reach $10,000.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

HAVANA, Sept. 8.

The British steamer Clyde, from Vera Cruz in four days, arrived this morning, brings 56 passengers, among them, U. S. Secretary of Legation at Mexico, Capt. Henry, U. S. Army, and several distinguished refugees, officers of Army and Navy, retiring before the Liberal triumphs, &c., to reside here until another turn in the wheel may bring up the Church!

As ever, B. Y.

The New Orleans Picayune, of last Saturday, says of the cotton crop in its money article:

The prospects of the crop come in for a considerable share of discussion just now. Letters and accounts from the country are replete with worms, caterpillars, rust, &c., and all the evils to which cotton is heir, leaving the balance, if all these shall be, to be swept off by an early frost, with which weather prophets are threatening us six weeks in advance of the usual season. We are by no means disposed to underrate this fearful catalogue of disasters, but still trust that rumor may have exaggerated the damage. The complaints, however, are sufficiently loud to warn the growth with more than ordinary interest, and its fourth with more than ordinary interest, and its fourth growth with more than ordinary interest, and its fourth growth with more than ordinary interest, and its fourth grow